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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

Statistics of Western Australia

LABOUR AND PRICES

1972

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ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Many of the figures appearing in the tables have been rounded (to thousands or, in some cases, hundreds), without making those adjustments which would be needed to make the rounded figures add to the rounded total. It is for this reason that figures do not always add to the totals shown in the tables.

Percentages appearing in the tables have been corrected to the first (or second) place of decimals without making those adjustments which would be necessary to make the percentages so expressed add to precisely 100.

LABOUR AND PRICES

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WAGES

No. 1—State Basic Wage: Variations in Rates (a) from 1951

Date of operation	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1951—29 January	17.29	9.78	1961—31 January	29.66	22.24
30 April	18.42	10.41	1 May	29.92	22.44
23 July	19.67	11.11	31 July	30.05	22.54
22 October	20.57	11.62	30 October	29.88	22.41
1 December (b) .....	.....	13.37			
1952—29 January	21.41	13.92	1963—22 April	30.02	22.52
28 April	22.38	14.55	29 July	30.15	22.61
28 July	23.22	15.10	1964—27 April	30.42	22.82
27 October	23.85	15.50	22 September	30.80	23.10
1953—27 April	24.18	15.72	26 October	31.12	23.34
27 July	24.65	16.02	1965—26 April	31.47	23.60
1955—9 August	25.24	16.41	26 July	31.78	23.84
			16 November	31.96	23.97
1956—31 January	25.37	16.49	1966—25 January	32.38	24.28
23 April	25.71	16.71	2 May	32.65	24.49
23 July	26.15	17.00	2 August	33.26	24.95
29 October	26.52	17.23	24 October	33.50	25.13
1957—25 January	26.62	17.31	1967—1 July	(d)	(d)
26 April	26.88	17.48			
19 July	27.28	17.72	1968—25 October	(d)	(d)
1958—7 February	26.85	17.45	22 November (e)	35.45	27.08
4 August	27.22	17.70			
27 October	27.34	17.78	1969—24 November	36.45	27.88
1959—27 April	27.51	17.88	1970—26 October	38.45	29.40
27 July	27.86	18.11	1971—26 October	39.45	30.90
26 October	28.15	18.30	1972—26 June	40.45	32.40
1960—30 January (c) .....	.....	21.12	1973—8 June	44.00	36.00
2 May	28.63	21.48			
25 July	29.22	21.92			
24 October	29.46	22.09			

(a) From 22 September 1964, rates declared to apply uniformly throughout the State. For earlier periods, the rates shown are those which applied to the area comprised within a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office, Perth.
 (b) Female rate increased to 65 per cent of male rate as from 1 December 1951.
 (c) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after 30 January 1960.
 (d) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 until 22 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wage.
 (e) Rates prescribed under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1968*.

No. 2—Commonwealth Awards: Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Males

In its decision of 8 July 1966 in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wages Cases of 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced that it intended to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in awards prescribing a minimum wage.

The provisions inserted in the awards state that no adult male employee shall be paid at less than the prescribed minimum rates as ordinary rates of pay in respect of the ordinary hours of work prescribed by the award. The minimum weekly wage rates prescribed were the appropriate basic wages plus \$3.75 a week. These minimum wages prescribed in Commonwealth awards are shown in the table below together with changes in the rates since they were first introduced.

(\$)

Date of operation (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1966—11 July	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15	.....
1967—1 July	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15	.....
1968—25 October	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50	.....
1969—19 December	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00	42.60
1971—1 January	47.10	46.30	44.60	45.90	46.40	47.00	46.60
1972—19 May	51.80	51.00	49.30	50.60	51.10	51.70	51.30
1973—29 May	60.80	60.00	58.30	59.60	60.10	60.70	60.30

(a) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1972

NOTE. The wage rates in the table below have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements of industrial tribunals and from unregistered agreements operative at 30 June 1972. Except where indicated otherwise, the wage rates are those applicable to Perth.

In the majority of cases, the rates quoted are those payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. Where it is not possible to quote such rates, hourly rates have been shown. For most occupations, a full week's work, excluding overtime, comprises forty hours. Where this does not apply, the prescribed weekly hours are given in footnotes to the table.

The wage rates shown in the table below have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding actual rates payable for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

ADULT MALES

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Primary production—		Textiles (woollen mills)— <i>continued</i>	
Farming (general)—		Gillbox attendant	56.30
General hand	(a) 53.50	Labourer	53.00
Forestry—		Weaver	54.70
General forestry worker	65.90		
Grazing—		Food, drink and tobacco—	
General station hand (b)	(c) 51.10	Aerated water and cordials—	
Shearers—per 100 flock sheep (d)	22.63	General hand	55.01
Shed hand (d)	71.78	Truck driver (25 cwt to 3 tons)	61.39
Mining and quarrying—		Bacon curing—	
Coal mining (e)—		Boner	64.03
Miner, machine	(f) 77.10	General hand	56.55
Shiftman	(f) 72.19	Slaughterman	66.07
Gold mining—		Baking (bread)—	
Labourer	(g) (h) 53.50	Bread carter	55.10
Miner	(g) (h) 53.50	Doughmaker	74.70
Quarrying—		Biscuit and cake making—	
Labourer	54.78	Biscuit and cake maker	64.30
Powder monkey	59.84	Brewing—	
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—		General hand	58.62
Engineering (general)—		Truck driver	60.95
Boilermaker	65.90	Butter, cheese and milk processing—	
Fitter or turner	65.90	Butter maker	62.83
Jobbing moulder	65.90	General hand	55.63
Labourer	53.50	Grader and/or tester	61.80
Machinist, 1st class	65.90	Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.—	
Machinist, 2nd class	55.10	General hand	55.89
Motor mechanic	65.90	Confectionery—	
Sheet metal worker, 1st class	65.90	Confectioner	59.90
Sheet metal worker, 2nd class	55.10	Flour milling—	
Toolmaker	71.30	Miller	68.60
Tradesman's assistant	53.50	Packerman	60.70
Welder, 1st class	65.90	Topman	63.50
Iron and steel—		Meat industry—	
Rolling mill (merchant)—		Boner	59.65
Continuous furnace hand	(i) 53.50	Cold storage hand	53.50
Mill operative	(i) 60.65	Labourer	53.50
Motor vehicle manufacture—		Slaughterman	63.70
Assembler	53.50	Pastry cooking—	
Bodymaker, 1st class	72.49	Pastry cook	69.15
Panel beater	72.49	Sugar refining—	
Spraypainter	72.49	General factory hand	54.15
Storeman	53.50		
Railway workshops—		Sawmilling, furniture, etc.—	
Car and wagon builder	79.10	Furniture making—	
Car cleaner	53.50	Assembler	57.15
Fitter or turner	73.10	Cabinet maker	74.50
Labourer	53.50	French polisher	73.15
Painter	73.28	Glass tradesman	73.15
Shipbuilding (j)—		Sawmilling and timber yards—	
Boilermaker	65.90	Benchman No. 1	71.83
Ironworker's assistant	53.50	Dockerman and tally man	53.50
Painter and docker	60.50	Labourer	53.50
Shipwright	71.40	Machinist, A grade	71.83
Textiles, clothing and footwear—		Machinist, B grade	55.72
Clothing trades (ready-made)—		Orderman	56.60
Cutter	67.10	Sawyer	55.28
Presser	62.70		
Tailor	65.40	Paper, printing, etc.—	
Footwear—		Printing (general)—	
Clicking, finishing, making	65.20	Bookbinder	67.90
Stuflcutting	65.20	Compositor (hand)	67.90
Textiles (woollen mills)—		Compositor (machine)	73.30
Assistant foreman	66.00	General hand	51.10
		Letterpress rotary machinist	67.90
		Photo engraver	68.40

For footnotes, see end of table.

No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1972—continued

ADULT MALES—continued

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Printing (newspapers)—		Traffic—continued	
Assistant machinist— Day work	(k) 69.20	Locomotive fireman	53.85
Night work	(l) 76.20	Porter	53.50
Hand compositor— Day work	(k) 82.05	Shunter, ordinary	56.55
Night work	(l) 89.05		
Machine compositor— Day work	(k) 87.90	Road and air transport—	
Night work	(l) 94.90	Air transport—	
Machinist— Day work	(k) 82.05	Loader, porter	62.70
Night work	(l) 89.05	Maintenance engineer	94.25
Proof reader— Day work	(k) 82.05	Road transport—	
Night work	(l) 89.05	Assistant	53.50
Publishing hand— Day work	(k) 65.70	Motor truck driver—	
Night work	(l) 72.70	25 cwt or less	56.90
		Over 25 cwt to 3 tons	58.80
Other manufacturing—		Over 3 tons to 6 tons	60.70
Asbestos cement articles—		Buses—	
General factory employee	54.68	Bus driver (1 man operator)	65.70
Moulder, 1st class	58.09	Bus driver (other)	56.20
Moulder, 2nd class	55.88	Conductor	53.50
Brick making—		Vehicle cleaner	53.50
Burner	61.27		
Drawer, setter	62.32	Shipping and stevedoring—	
Labourer	59.95	Shipping (cargo vessels)—	
Cement goods making—		Able seaman (n) (o)	59.00
Moulder	55.84	Stevedoring—	
Electricity generation and supply—		Wharf clerk (per hour) (p)	2.07
Conveyor attendant	63.05	Wharf labourer (per hour) (p)	2.24
Electrical fitter, electrician	81.90	Wharf labourer (permanent)	77.40
Fireman	69.95	Tugs—	
Fitter and/or turner	81.90	Master	70.60
Linesman	73.75	Deckhand, fireman	65.20
Tradesman's assistant	62.00		
Engine driving—		Communication—	
Crane driver	(m) 64.13	Post Office—	
Fireman	(m) 59.95	Mail officer	70.95
Stationary engine driver (steam)	(m) 63.25	Motor driver	68.81
Gas making and supply—		Postman	69.05
Gas fitter	79.70	Telephone services—	
Meter repairer	71.30	Lineman (grade 1)	63.11
Retort operator	65.50	Technical officer (grade 1)	105.51
Glass making—		Telecommunications assistant	61.18
General hand	59.80	Telecommunications tradesman	68.17
Oil refining—		Wholesale and retail trade—	
Operator	68.70	Butchers—	
Paint manufacture—		General butcher	66.17
Labourer	62.59	Commercial travellers—	
Paint mixer	66.00	Commercial traveller (q)	56.45
Plastic moulding—		Petrol service stations—	
Operator of plastic press	54.60	Attendant	53.50
Rubber goods—		Retail stores—	
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	55.60	Clerk	68.10
Moulder	54.20	Motor truck driver—	
Operator (calendar)	62.70	25 cwt or less	56.90
Operator (forcing machine)	54.20	Over 25 cwt to 3 tons	58.80
Operator (vulcanising press)	55.60	Shop assistant	61.30
Others	52.30	Storeman	60.20
Tanning of leather, etc.—		Wholesale warehouses—	
Drum hand	61.20	Adult male	59.70
Glazer	59.80	Wool stores—	
Leather dresser	59.50	Storeman	62.16
		Wool classer	70.58
Building and construction—		Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and	
Building—		business services—	
Bricklayer	85.33	Hospitals—	
Builder's labourer (skilled)	78.32	Cook	57.50
Builder's labourer (unskilled)	61.87	Kitchennan	53.95
Carpenter	85.88	Orderly	53.50
Electrician, installation	68.15		
Painter	84.83	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.—	
Plasterer	85.43	Commercial broadcasting—	
Plumber	89.18	Announcer	56.25
Roof tiler	63.55	Hairdressing (men's)—	
Road and bridge construction and main-		Hairdresser	59.18
tenance—		Hotels (r)—	
Grader driver (municipal)	67.10	Barman	58.00
Labourer (municipal)	53.50	Cook (first)	59.75
Water supply and sewerage—		Cook (all others)	56.50
Labourer	56.90	Porter (day)	53.70
Maintenance man	64.90	Waiter	55.00
Railway services—		Restaurants (r)—	
Permanent way—		Cook (one cook only employed)	58.50
Fettler, labourer, etc.	53.50	Pantryman	53.70
Ganger, fettling gang	59.05	Watchmen, cleaners, etc.—	
Traffic—		Lift attendant	54.40
Guard	63.15	Office cleaner (day)	56.05
Locomotive cleaner	53.50	Watchman	55.06
Locomotive engine driver	69.85		

For footnotes, see end of table.

No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1972—continued
ADULT FEMALES

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—		Paper, printing, etc.—	
Engineering (general)—		Printing (general)—	
Process worker	40-95	Bookbinder	40-70
Textiles, clothing and footwear—		Cardboard box machinist	39-60
Dry cleaning—		General hand	38-50
Presser	62-20	Packer	39-20
Receiver and dispatcher	44-30	Other manufacturing—	
Spotter	46-20	Pharmaceutical preparations—	
Other adults	40-60	Filler, general hand	35-82
Footwear—		Rubber goods—	
Adult female	45-80	Adult female	43-22
Order dressmaking—		Soap—	
Cutter	70-00	General hand	42-62
Machinist	46-50	Transport and communication—	
Order tailoring (men's)—		Post Office—	
Coat machinist or table hand	48-00	Monitor	(s) 65-03
Cutter	73-40	Telephonist	(l) 54-89
Tailoress	65-40	Wholesale and retail trade—	
Trouser machinist or table hand	46-50	Retail stores—	
Ready made clothing (men's)—		Clerk	49-10
Coat machinist or table hand	46-50	Ledger machine operator	50-45
Cutter	67-10	Shop assistant	50-10
Examiner	49-40	Switchboard attendant	49-10
Head of table	48-60	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and	
Presser	62-70	business services—	
Trouser machinist or table hand	46-50	Commonwealth Public Service (s)—	
Ready made dressmaking—		Accounting machinist (grade 1)	56-52
Cutter	67-10	Typist	56-52
Head of table	48-60	Stenographer (grade 1)	60-33
Table hand or machinist	46-50	Hospitals—	
Presser	46-50	Cook	57-50
Textiles (knitting)—		Kitchenmaid, wardmaid	45-80
Examiner, finisher, grader	42-40	Laundry worker	45-80
Machinist	44-10	Nurse (qualified), 1st year	77-00
Welter and/or overlocker	43-40	Nursing aide	56-50
Textiles (woollen)—		Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.—	
Gillbox attendant	42-40	Cleaners—	
Mender	43-40	Office cleaner (day)	42-40
Weaver	43-80	Hairdressing—	
Winder	40-40	Hairdresser	45-32
Food, drink and tobacco—		Hotels (r)—	
Biscuit and cake making—		Barmaid	58-00
Adult female	38-60	Housemaid, kitchenmaid, waitress	46-95
Cereals, condiments, etc.—		Laundries—	
General factory hand	40-72	Washing machine attendant	38-90
Confectionery—		Other adult	37-40
General hand	37-90	Restaurants (r)—	
Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving—		Pantrymaid, waitress	46-95
General hand	36-90	Theatres—	
Pastrycooking—		Usherette, ticket taker, etc.	(l) 46-10
Packer	44-52		
Pastrycook	51-86		

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) No limitation of hours prescribed. (b) Without keep. (c) Per week of 44 hours. (d) Shearers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers, with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc. exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter is paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. Found rates are \$13-11 a week less. (e) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (f) Per week of 35 hours. (g) Excludes district allowance. (h) Per week of 37½ hours. (i) Industry located at Kwinana. (j) Rates for permanent employment. (k) Per week of 38 hours. (l) Per week of 36 hours. (m) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry. (n) Rates of wage include keep and accommodation valued at \$5-47 a week. (o) Eight hours a day. (p) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work. (q) Local or city. (r) Rates of wage represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided. (s) Per week of 36½ hours.

No. 4—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Apprentices under Awards of Arbitration Authorities and Industrial Agreements in certain Trades at 30 June 1972

Trade	Weekly wages (a)	Trade	Weekly wages (a)
	\$		\$
Baking	17-36-51-00	Painting (including paperhang-	
Boilermaking	17-36-51-00	ing, glazing, decorating and	
Butchering	17-36-51-00	signwriting)	17-49-51-14
Carpentering	17-81-52-35	Pastrycooking	17-36-51-00
Engineering (metal trades)	17-36-51-00	Plastering	17-69-52-00
Furniture making	17-36-51-00	Plumbing	17-78-52-25
Glazing	17-36-51-00 (b)	Printing trade—	
Hairdressing (men's)	14-16-44-27 (c)	Job printing (Federal award)	25-45-59-40 (c)
Hairdressing (ladies)—		Newspaper printing	27-35-71-79 (b)
Male	14-85-46-75 (c)	Sheet metal working	17-02-50-00
Female	13-60-38-52 (c)	Tailoring (Federal award)—	
Jewellery	17-36-51-00 (d)	Male	22-90-52-30 (e)
Moulding	17-36-51-00	Female	22-90-52-30 (e)
Optical works	16-68-49-00 (b)	Timber machining (metropolitan)	17-36-51-00 (b)
		Vehicle building	17-36-51-00
		Watchmaking	17-96-51-60 (d)

(a) Three, three and a half, four and five years' apprenticeship unless otherwise shown. (b) Five years. (c) Four and five years. (d) Six years. (e) Four years.

No. 5—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups

(See NOTE at head of Table 6)

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End of June—	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing							Building and construction
		Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and footwear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups	
1939	12.22	10.25	9.62	10.04	9.70	11.32	9.59	10.01	10.00
1945	14.38	12.42	11.61	11.94	11.57	13.26	11.58	12.04	11.78
1963	40.02	37.39	36.11	37.12	35.74	42.57	35.95	36.96	36.21
1964	40.97	38.11	37.52	38.11	36.72	43.75	36.90	37.86	37.76
1965	41.98	39.24	38.23	39.22	37.89	44.73	38.22	39.02	39.22
1966	43.74	42.20	39.67	41.65	40.57	46.38	40.38	41.56	43.91
1967	45.67	44.11	41.98	43.54	42.69	50.36	42.06	43.56	45.29
1968	48.37	45.75	42.82	44.82	43.79	53.01	43.49	45.04	46.59
1969	50.09	49.38	45.51	47.94	46.88	57.90	46.65	48.44	49.49
1970	51.50	50.91	49.12	50.97	48.97	59.41	49.34	50.59	51.34
1971	*57.56	56.36	57.13	57.23	55.61	66.28	*56.50	*56.90	59.60
1972	63.61	62.21	62.10	61.35	61.44	71.00	62.89	62.58	66.09

ADULT MALES

End of June—	Railway services	Road and air transport	Shipping and stevedoring	Communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industrial groups
1939	9.52	10.02	8.72	9.75	9.98	9.06	9.81	10.02
1945	11.54	11.93	11.62	12.33	11.85	11.01	11.50	12.02
1963	35.32	36.98	35.87	40.93	37.18	35.32	35.25	36.94
1964	36.35	37.98	38.24	42.96	38.18	36.37	36.48	38.08
1965	37.46	39.32	38.41	45.30	39.20	37.99	37.48	39.29
1966	40.17	42.29	39.85	47.55	41.71	39.79	39.16	42.06
1967	41.86	44.60	42.95	51.58	43.63	42.34	40.69	44.03
1968	42.68	45.81	49.11	55.75	44.47	43.86	42.22	45.61
1969	45.40	49.22	53.18	58.86	47.09	45.51	44.87	48.53
1970	47.87	51.07	60.10	67.18	49.77	49.16	46.80	51.09
1971	*54.81	*59.26	*65.09	75.98	*56.90	56.24	54.11	*58.07
1972	60.94	61.58	73.47	85.23	61.93	62.13	58.23	63.88

ADULT FEMALES (a)

End of June—	Manufacturing					Transport and communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industrial groups
	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and footwear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups					
1951	14.45	15.05	12.82	13.94	14.22	14.72	13.87	12.83	14.51	13.95
1963	26.23	25.78	24.53	25.70	25.52	27.32	26.79	25.51	27.25	26.39
1964	26.53	27.03	25.25	26.38	26.42	28.84	27.35	26.62	28.18	27.22
1965	27.32	27.20	26.14	26.96	26.96	30.70	28.04	27.45	29.02	27.99
1966	28.51	27.85	27.73	28.20	27.98	32.00	29.82	28.96	30.38	29.45
1967	30.72	29.96	29.34	30.12	29.94	34.15	31.63	30.65	31.59	31.20
1968	31.32	30.96	30.32	31.38	30.95	35.35	32.95	31.67	33.91	32.55
1969	34.38	32.84	32.45	34.01	33.19	39.47	35.03	33.11	35.80	34.66
1970	35.18	35.35	33.74	35.26	34.95	43.95	37.74	36.70	37.07	37.14
1971	39.84	40.08	37.11	38.84	39.10	51.30	*41.75	*40.75	42.60	*41.61
1972	47.34	47.85	43.39	45.39	46.22	57.02	49.66	48.27	49.70	49.02

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.
 (a) Series commenced 1951. *Revised.

No. 6—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates

NOTE. The minimum wage rates and index numbers in the following table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in 1954. The weekly wage rates shown in the table and used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative industrial awards, determinations, and agreements. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards, etc. The rural industries are excluded from the table.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the Minimum Wage Rate Index and tables giving figures for additional dates are published in the mimeographed statement *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

End of June—	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers (a)			
	Adult males	Adult females (b)	Adult males (c)	Adult females (b)	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females (b)	Males (c)	Females (b)
1939	\$ 10·20	\$ (d)	cents 22·58	cents (d)	35·5	(d)	31·9	(d)
1945	12·02	(d)	27·32	(d)	42·6	(d)	38·6	(d)
1946	12·13	(d)	27·60	(d)	43·0	(d)	39·0	(d)
1947	12·79	(d)	29·09	(d)	45·3	(d)	41·1	(d)
1948	14·35	(d)	35·89	(d)	50·8	(d)	50·7	(d)
1949	15·81	(d)	39·60	(d)	56·0	(d)	56·0	(d)
1950	17·38	(d)	43·57	(d)	61·5	(d)	61·6	(d)
1951	21·86	13·95	54·82	34·99	77·4	70·1	77·5	69·7
1952	26·04	17·47	65·35	43·91	92·2	87·7	92·4	87·5
1953	27·95	18·72	70·15	47·07	99·0	94·1	99·2	93·8
1954	28·38	19·02	71·22	47·82	100·5	95·6	100·7	95·3
1955	29·24	19·24	73·45	48·37	103·5	96·7	103·8	96·4
1956	30·52	20·18	76·67	50·72	108·1	101·3	108·4	101·1
1957	31·78	21·03	79·74	52·87	112·5	105·7	112·7	105·4
1958	31·95	21·13	80·16	53·12	113·1	106·2	113·3	105·9
1959	32·72	21·74	82·04	54·66	115·8	109·2	116·0	108·9
1960	35·03	24·43	87·91	61·42	124·0	122·7	124·3	122·4
1961	36·24	25·47	91·02	64·02	128·3	127·9	128·7	127·6
1962	36·39	25·66	91·32	64·50	128·9	128·9	129·1	128·5
1963	36·94	26·39	92·69	66·34	130·8	132·6	131·0	132·2
1964	38·08	27·22	95·45	68·44	134·8	136·8	134·9	136·4
1965	39·29	27·99	98·55	70·35	139·1	140·6	139·3	140·2
1966	42·06	29·45	105·59	74·02	148·9	147·9	149·2	147·5
1967	44·03	31·20	110·45	78·43	155·9	156·7	156·1	156·3
1968	45·61	32·55	114·08	81·82	161·5	163·5	161·2	163·1
1969	48·53	34·66	121·32	87·12	171·8	174·1	171·5	173·6
1970	51·09	37·14	127·56	93·35	180·9	186·5	180·3	186·1
1971	*58·07	*41·61	*145·24	*104·60	*205·6	*209·0	*205·3	*208·5
1972	63·88	49·02	159·63	123·23	226·2	246·3	225·6	245·6

(a) Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, 1954 = 100. (b) Excludes mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (c) Excludes shipping and stevedoring. (d) Not available. * Revised.

No. 7—Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit (a)

(\$)

Year	Quarter				Year
	September	December	March	June	
1967-68	62·20	64·80	*62·40	*66·40	63·90
1968-69	*66·90	*69·90	67·30	71·20	*68·80
1969-70	73·30	78·00	72·70	78·00	75·50
1970-71	80·50	85·70	*82·70	*89·80	*84·80
1971-72	92·90	96·30	91·00	94·40	93·60

(a) The series is based on employment and salaries and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections and estimates. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male average earnings in Western Australia. Includes overtime earnings and over-award and bonus payments. Excludes trainee teachers and their allowances from September quarter 1971, the effects of their exclusion being to increase average earnings figures by approximately 30 cents. * Revised due to changes in the estimated ratio of female to male average earnings.

NOTE. Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are therefore best made by relating complete years or corresponding quarters.

EMPLOYMENT

NOTE. In addition to the employment data appearing in this publication, details of the numbers of persons engaged in particular activities are given in publications listed on page 43.

(In conformity with the repeal, in 1967, of section 127 of the Australian Constitution, 1971 Census statistics appearing in the following tables include particulars of Aborigines. Previously, particulars of Aborigines (defined as persons having Aboriginal blood to a degree greater than one-half) were, in accordance with the requirements of the section, excluded from census tabulations.)

The most detailed and comprehensive statistics of employment of the population are those which are derived from the periodic Population Census. Among the most useful of the tabulations based on these enumerations are those which classify the population according to industry and occupational status.

THE LABOUR FORCE

It is customary in modern census practice to distinguish between the economically active and inactive sectors of the community on the basis of those 'In the Labour Force' and those 'Not in the Labour Force'.

The *labour force* comprises persons fifteen years of age and over who, in the week prior to the Census worked at any time for payment or profit or were temporarily absent from their job. It also includes unemployed persons who were either laid off without pay for the whole week, or were actively seeking work. Unpaid helpers who usually worked less than fifteen hours per week and were not actively seeking work are excluded.

The term *labour force* replaces the term *work force* used in earlier Censuses.

Persons *not in the labour force* include children not attending school; full-time students and children attending school; persons of independent means; those engaged in home duties; pensioners and annuitants; and inmates of institutions.

The comprehensive tables resulting from the census include detailed analyses of the labour force according to such characteristics as age, marital status, religion, birthplace, occupational status, industry and occupation. Only a selection of the tables relating to occupational status, industry and occupation have been included in this section.

Classification according to Industry

For census purposes, industry may be defined as the *branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed*. It is concerned with the activities of persons, firms or businesses considered as a group producing the same commodity, performing the same process or providing the same service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to that particular branch irrespective of their personal occupation within the industry. Examples are: Mining, which includes, in addition to miners and prospectors, such persons as laboratory technicians, transport workers and office staff employed by mining companies; Water Transport, which covers staff members of shipping companies and agencies, as well as ships' crews; professional activities such as Legal and Architectural Services which include not only qualified practitioners but also persons employed by them as, for example, receptionists, law clerks and draftsmen.

Classification according to industry at the 1971 Census has been made on the basis of the 1969 preliminary edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. For the Population Census an 'undefined' category was added to certain Divisions of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules. The classification divides the labour force into thirteen Divisions which are in turn divided into Sub-Divisions, Groups and Classes.

Classification according to Occupational Status

Occupational status of persons classified as in the labour force at the time of the census covers two broad groups; those at work and those not at work (*i.e.* unemployed). The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary) and unpaid helpers (if usually working for at least fifteen hours per week). Unemployed persons are those who were not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week prior to the census, or were actively looking for work. Unpaid helpers usually working less than fifteen hours per week are classified as unemployed if actively looking for work, but are excluded from the labour force if not actively looking for work.

Classification according to Occupation

Occupation is defined as the nature of the work which a person performs, and implies *personal* performance. It may be based on the material treated, the process carried out or the type of service rendered by an *individual* worker. Thus the occupation of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, as distinct from industry, which is defined as the *branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed* and is not concerned with the nature of personal performance.

The Classification of Occupations used in the tabulation of the 1971 Census data has been adapted from and closely adheres to the principles embodied in the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva, 1958 and as revised in 1968. The International Standard Classification of Occupations was prepared after extensive discussions and research by world experts in this field, to provide an adequate classification framework for countries interested in occupational classification, and, at the same time, provide a basis for international comparison of occupational data obtained mainly from Censuses of Population.

The Australian Classification of Occupations contains 11 Major Groups, 72 Minor Groups and 367 Occupation Categories. In accordance with the International Standard Classification, occupations have been grouped by the general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important feature of each minor group is that the occupations included are more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the minor group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required for satisfactory performance. Other factors taken into consideration in forming these groups have been material worked on, workplace environment, use of specialised equipment, etc.

The data appearing in Table 13 are restricted to the 11 Major Groups and the 72 Minor Groups of the Australian Classification of Occupations. Complete descriptions of Major Groups, Minor Groups and Categories, together with a list of occupation tables included under each heading are contained in the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations—Revised: June 1971*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT

In addition to employment data provided by the census, there are available monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service. The prime purpose of this series is to measure, as nearly as possible with available data, *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field.

The figures shown in this section are part of a new series introduced in the 1969 issue of this publication and, except those relating to government employment, are based on employment data derived from the Population Census of 30 June 1966. Consequently, the figures are not comparable with estimates published in Part XII of the Statistical Register for 1967-68 and earlier. The statistics have been taken from publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra, which give particulars for each of the Australian States. Figures for the period from June 1966 to June 1971 appear in *Employed Wage and Salary Earners: June 1966 to June 1969 and July 1969 to June 1971*, and those for later months in the monthly release *Employment and Unemployment*.

The statistics shown for June 1966 are referred to as 'benchmarks'. For the period from July 1966 the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns, which are lodged by all employers paying more than \$400 per week in wages, other than those specifically exempted under the Commonwealth and State Pay-roll Tax Acts of 1971; (ii) current returns from government bodies; and (iii) some other current returns of employment (*e.g.* for hospitals). The balance, *i.e.* unrecorded private employment, is estimated.

The figures relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not to the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and members of the defence forces. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates because the available data are inadequate. At the 1971 Population Census trainee teachers were, for the first time, classified as not in the labour force. They are now excluded from the estimates shown in Tables 15, 16 and 17 from July 1971. In consequence, there is a break in the series between June and July 1971.

The new series of estimates are generally at higher levels than the old, for two reasons: (a) the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 Population Census, from which the benchmarks for the new series were derived and (b) the inclusion of full-blood Aborigines. The new definition resulted in the inclusion of a considerable number of part-time employees (mostly females) who had previously been excluded.

The benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the census totals has been adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an establishment reporting basis. The industry classification used in preparing the estimates is that of the Population Census of 30 June 1966.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual manufacturing census and periodic censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check and, where desirable, to revise estimates in relevant sections. For this reason some of the figures in Tables 15 and 16 are subject to revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

In due course the estimates for periods prior to the Census of June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 Census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 Census basis not being available.

Employees of government and semi-government authorities are included in the figures shown in Tables 15 and 16. Estimates of the numbers employed by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities are available separately and are published in Table 17.

All estimates have been rounded to thousands (correct to the first place of decimals) without adjustment to totals. For this reason, figures do not in all cases add to the totals shown.

No. 8—Labour Force classified according to Industry Division: Census, 30 June 1971

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
Employed persons—			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	32,595	6,713	39,308
Mining	15,503	1,558	17,061
Manufacturing	51,634	11,640	63,274
Electricity, gas and water	4,224	419	4,643
Construction	41,865	2,241	44,106
Wholesale and retail trade	48,622	33,935	82,557
Transport and storage	22,921	2,787	25,708
Communication	6,220	2,044	8,264
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16,463	11,596	28,059
Public administration and defence	15,394	6,031	21,425
Community services	18,220	29,665	47,885
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	8,399	14,099	22,498
Non-classifiable establishments	12,199	4,743	16,942
Total, Employed persons	294,259	127,471	421,730
Unemployed persons	5,361	3,291	8,652
Total in labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382

PROPORTION (per cent)

Employed persons—			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.88	5.13	9.13
Mining	5.17	1.19	3.96
Manufacturing	17.23	8.90	14.70
Electricity, gas and water	1.41	0.32	1.08
Construction	13.97	1.71	10.25
Wholesale and retail trade	16.23	25.95	19.18
Transport and storage	7.65	2.13	5.97
Communication	2.08	1.56	1.92
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5.49	8.87	6.52
Public administration and defence	5.14	4.61	4.98
Community services	6.08	22.69	11.13
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2.80	10.78	5.23
Non-classifiable establishments	4.07	3.63	3.94
Total, Employed persons	98.21	97.48	97.99
Unemployed persons	1.79	2.52	2.01
Total in labour force	100.00	100.00	100.00

No. 9—Industry of the Population: Census, 30 June 1971

Industry division and sub-division (a)	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Labour force	Population
Employed persons—					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—					
Agriculture	27,870	6,413	34,283	7.97	3.33
Other and undefined	4,725	300	5,025	1.17	0.49
Total	32,595	6,713	39,308	9.13	3.81
Mining—					
Metallic minerals	10,857	751	11,608	2.70	1.13
Other and undefined	4,646	807	5,453	1.27	0.53
Total	15,503	1,558	17,061	3.96	1.66
Manufacturing—					
Food, beverages and tobacco	8,139	3,646	11,785	2.74	1.14
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	7,183	969	8,152	1.89	0.79
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3,957	1,538	5,495	1.28	0.53
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	4,251	426	4,677	1.09	0.45
Basic metal products	4,898	345	5,243	1.22	0.51
Fabricated metal products	7,061	955	8,016	1.86	0.78
Transport equipment	5,310	232	5,542	1.29	0.54
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	5,818	856	6,674	1.55	0.65
Other and undefined	5,017	2,673	7,690	1.79	0.75
Total	51,634	11,640	63,274	14.70	6.14
Electricity, gas and water	4,224	419	4,643	1.08	0.45
Construction—					
General construction	26,667	1,328	27,995	6.50	2.72
Special trade contracting	14,194	899	15,093	3.51	1.46
Total (b)	41,865	2,241	44,106	10.25	4.28
Wholesale and retail trade—					
Wholesale trade	21,537	8,081	29,618	6.88	2.87
Retail trade	27,073	25,845	52,918	12.30	5.14
Total (b)	48,622	33,935	82,557	19.18	8.01
Transport and storage—					
Road transport	10,228	1,340	11,568	2.69	1.12
Railway transport	4,988	332	5,320	1.24	0.52
Other and undefined	7,705	1,115	8,820	2.05	0.86
Total	22,921	2,787	25,708	5.97	2.49
Communication	6,220	2,044	8,264	1.92	0.80
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services—					
Finance and investment	5,230	4,197	9,427	2.19	0.91
Insurance	2,687	1,975	4,662	1.08	0.45
Real estate and business services	8,523	5,418	13,941	3.24	1.35
Total (b)	16,463	11,596	28,059	6.52	2.72
Public administration and defence—					
Public administration	11,427	5,687	17,114	3.98	1.66
Defence	3,959	341	4,300	1.00	0.42
Total (b)	15,394	6,031	21,425	4.98	2.08
Community services—					
Health	5,365	17,223	22,588	5.25	2.19
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	7,078	9,677	16,755	3.89	1.63
Other and undefined	5,777	2,765	8,542	1.98	0.83
Total	18,220	29,665	47,885	11.13	4.65
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services—					
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	4,157	8,485	12,642	2.94	1.23
Personal services	1,787	3,417	5,204	1.21	0.51
Other and undefined	2,455	2,197	4,652	1.08	0.45
Total	8,399	14,099	22,498	5.23	2.18
Non-classifiable establishments	12,199	4,743	16,942	3.94	1.64
Total	294,259	127,471	421,730	97.99	40.93
Unemployed persons	5,361	3,291	8,652	2.01	0.84
Total persons in the labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382	100.00	41.77
Persons not in the labour force	229,446	370,641	600,087	.....	58.23
TOTAL POPULATION	529,066	501,403	1,030,469	.....	100.00

(a) Only those sub-divisions in which 4,300 or more persons (1 per cent of the labour force or more) were recorded are shown separately. (b) Including 'undefined', i.e. persons who could not be accurately assigned to one of the sub-divisions shown.

No. 10—Industry of Employed Persons: Census, 30 June 1971
Classification according to Statistical Division

Statistical Division	Primary (including mining)	Manu- factur- ing	Con- struc- tion	Trans- port, storage and commu- nication	Whole- sale and retail trade	Com- munity services	Entertain- ment, restaur- ants, hotels, etc. (a)	Other indus- tries (b)	Total (all indus- tries)
MALES									
Perth Statistical Division	6,469	43,476	25,620	20,079	38,078	14,036	5,986	36,511	190,255
Other Divisions—									
South-West	6,361	3,548	3,038	1,883	2,758	889	510	2,415	21,402
Southern Agricultural	5,774	1,077	1,325	1,086	1,803	560	315	1,267	13,207
Central Agricultural	7,164	949	1,761	1,507	1,863	698	300	1,385	15,627
Northern Agricultural (c)	5,648	799	1,551	1,190	1,516	539	256	1,289	12,788
Eastern Goldfields	6,338	640	1,571	1,056	1,391	535	325	1,441	13,297
Central	1,873	76	1,050	137	103	78	55	350	3,722
North-West	1,328	81	533	264	308	270	113	877	3,774
Pilbara	5,165	575	4,472	858	554	174	455	2,112	14,365
Kimberley	1,954	365	937	386	233	433	77	433	4,818
Total	41,605	8,110	16,238	8,367	10,529	4,176	2,406	11,569	103,000
Total, all Divisions	48,074	51,586	41,858	28,446	48,607	18,212	8,392	48,080	293,255
Migratory (d)	24	48	7	695	15	8	7	200	1,004
Total males employed	48,098	51,634	41,865	29,141	48,622	18,220	8,399	48,280	294,259
FEMALES									
Perth Statistical Division	2,072	10,457	1,743	3,513	26,866	22,866	9,968	18,735	96,220
Other Divisions—									
South-West	1,116	443	87	256	1,891	1,591	906	981	7,271
Southern Agricultural	1,126	235	65	213	1,134	913	511	600	4,797
Central Agricultural	1,377	157	49	226	1,194	1,264	585	672	5,524
Northern Agricultural (c)	889	112	44	208	1,004	908	550	523	4,238
Eastern Goldfields	598	112	55	149	1,017	863	687	557	4,038
Central	132	4	14	21	56	95	96	55	473
North-West	242	16	15	46	260	227	191	225	1,222
Pilbara	309	42	131	125	329	351	427	273	1,987
Kimberley	404	62	35	63	177	561	169	151	1,622
Total	6,193	1,183	495	1,307	7,062	6,773	4,122	4,037	31,172
Total, all Divisions	8,265	11,640	2,238	4,820	33,928	29,639	14,090	22,772	127,392
Migratory (d)	6	....	3	11	7	26	9	17	79
Total females employed	8,271	11,640	2,241	4,831	33,935	29,665	14,099	22,789	127,471
PERSONS									
Perth Statistical Division	8,541	53,933	27,363	23,592	64,944	36,902	15,954	55,246	286,475
Other Divisions—									
South-West	7,477	3,991	3,125	2,139	4,649	2,480	1,416	3,396	28,673
Southern Agricultural	6,900	1,312	1,390	1,299	2,937	1,473	826	1,867	18,004
Central Agricultural	8,541	1,106	1,810	1,733	3,057	1,962	885	2,057	21,151
Northern Agricultural (c)	6,537	911	1,595	1,398	2,520	1,447	806	1,812	17,026
Eastern Goldfields	6,936	752	1,626	1,205	2,408	1,398	1,012	1,998	17,335
Central	2,005	80	1,064	158	159	173	151	405	4,195
North-West	1,570	97	548	310	568	497	304	1,102	4,996
Pilbara	5,474	617	4,603	983	883	525	882	2,385	16,352
Kimberley	2,358	427	972	449	410	994	246	584	6,440
Total	47,798	9,293	16,733	9,674	17,591	10,949	6,528	15,606	134,172
Total, all Divisions	56,339	63,226	44,096	33,266	82,535	47,851	22,482	70,852	420,647
Migratory (d)	30	48	10	706	22	34	16	217	1,083
Total persons employed	56,369	63,274	44,106	33,972	82,557	47,885	22,498	71,069	421,730

(a) Includes recreation and personal services. (b) Comprises electricity, gas and water; Finance, insurance, real estate and business services; Public administration and defence; and Non-classifiable establishments. (c) Includes Houtman Abrolhos (unincorporated). (d) Comprises persons (both passengers and crew) who, at midnight on Census night, were enumerated on board ships in Western Australian ports, or ships which had left an Australian port before Census night for a next port of call in Western Australia. It includes also those who were enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches or aircraft.

No. 11—Population classified according to Occupational Status (a)
Census, 30 June 1971

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of population		
				Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer	20,027	5,155	25,182	1·94	0·50	2·44
Self-employed	27,202	6,344	33,546	2·64	0·62	3·26
Employee (on wage or salary)	246,028	113,676	359,704	23·88	11·03	34·91
Unpaid helper	1,002	2,296	3,298	0·10	0·22	0·32
Total Employed	294,259	127,471	421,730	28·56	12·37	40·93
Unemployed—						
Looking for first job	687	589	1,276	0·07	0·06	0·12
Other	4,674	2,702	7,376	0·45	0·26	0·72
Total Unemployed	5,361	3,291	8,652	0·52	0·32	0·84
Total in labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382	29·08	12·69	41·77
Not in labour force—						
Usually working	14,398	4,329	18,727	1·40	0·42	1·82
Home duties .....	.....	185,768	185,768	.....	18·03	18·03
Child at home	59,131	55,990	115,121	5·74	5·43	11·17
Child at school	113,050	105,854	218,904	10·97	10·27	21·24
Full-time student	6,815	5,498	12,313	0·66	0·53	1·19
Other	36,052	13,202	49,254	3·50	1·28	4·78
Total not in labour force	229,446	370,641	600,087	22·27	35·97	58·23
GRAND TOTAL	529,066	501,403	1,030,469	51·34	48·66	100·00

(a) See letterpress on page 11.

No. 12—Industry and Occupational Status (a) of Employed Persons : Census, 30 June 1971

Industry division	Occupational Status				Total
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Unpaid helper	

MALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,845	13,284	12,832	634	32,595
Mining	65	192	15,239	7	15,503
Manufacturing	1,429	927	49,257	21	51,634
Electricity, gas and water	6	4	4,214	.....	4,224
Construction	2,970	4,079	34,791	25	41,865
Wholesale and retail trade	5,234	3,385	39,955	48	48,622
Transport and storage	699	2,351	19,858	13	22,921
Communication	5	13	6,201	1	6,220
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,500	1,050	13,888	25	16,463
Public administration and defence	.....	.....	15,394	.....	15,394
Community services	880	187	17,035	118	18,220
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1,181	1,075	6,112	31	8,399
Non-classifiable establishments	213	655	11,252	79	12,199
Total males employed	20,027	27,202	246,028	1,002	294,259

FEMALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,188	2,621	1,854	1,050	6,713
Mining	9	14	1,532	3	1,558
Manufacturing	319	250	11,019	52	11,640
Electricity, gas and water	.....	.....	419	.....	419
Construction	297	198	1,682	64	2,241
Wholesale and retail trade	2,064	1,817	29,761	293	33,935
Transport and storage	123	197	2,432	35	2,787
Communication	2	8	2,034	.....	2,044
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	202	275	11,083	36	11,596
Public administration and defence	.....	.....	6,031	.....	6,031
Community services	142	308	28,839	376	29,665
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	783	512	12,695	109	14,099
Non-classifiable establishments	26	144	4,295	278	4,743
Total females employed	5,155	6,344	113,676	2,296	127,471

PERSONS					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7,033	15,905	14,686	1,684	39,308
Mining	74	206	16,771	10	17,061
Manufacturing	1,748	1,177	60,276	73	63,274
Electricity, gas and water	6	4	4,633	.....	4,643
Construction	3,267	4,277	36,473	89	44,106
Wholesale and retail trade	7,298	5,202	69,716	341	82,557
Transport and storage	822	2,548	22,290	48	25,708
Communication	7	21	8,235	1	8,264
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,702	1,325	24,971	61	28,059
Public administration and defence	.....	.....	21,425	.....	21,425
Community services	1,022	495	45,874	494	47,885
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1,964	1,587	18,807	140	22,498
Non-classifiable establishments	239	799	15,547	357	16,942
Total persons employed	25,182	33,546	359,704	3,298	421,730

(a) See letterpress on page 11.

No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1971

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Labour force	Population
Employed persons—					
Professional, technical and related workers—					
Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional	1,166	6	1,172	0.27	0.11
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	935	61	996	0.23	0.10
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	630	77	707	0.16	0.07
Medical practitioners and dentists	1,281	138	1,419	0.33	0.14
Nurses, including probationers or trainees	334	6,869	7,203	1.67	0.70
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	677	442	1,119	0.26	0.11
Teachers	5,377	6,473	11,850	2.75	1.15
Clergy and related members of religious orders	848	223	1,071	0.25	0.10
Law professionals	458	24	482	0.11	0.05
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	1,432	807	2,239	0.52	0.22
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	8,239	1,478	9,717	2.26	0.94
Other professional, technical and related workers	3,166	984	4,150	0.96	0.40
Total	24,543	17,582	42,125	9.79	4.09
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—					
Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	1,196	12	1,208	0.28	0.12
Employers, workers on own account, directors, managers, n.e.c.	23,483	3,423	26,906	6.25	2.61
Total	24,679	3,435	28,114	6.53	2.73
Clerical workers—					
Book-keepers and cashiers	3,403	3,664	7,067	1.64	0.69
Stenographers and typists		13,144	13,144	3.05	1.28
Other clerical workers	19,654	23,597	43,251	10.05	4.20
Total	23,057	40,405	63,462	14.75	6.16
Sales workers—					
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	2,637	138	2,775	0.64	0.27
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	3,608	180	3,788	0.88	0.37
Proprietors and shopkeepers, workers on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	9,712	18,328	28,040	6.52	2.72
Total	15,957	18,646	34,603	8.04	3.36
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—					
Farmers and farm managers	19,706	3,854	23,560	5.47	2.29
Farm workers, including farm foremen	12,265	1,985	14,250	3.31	1.38
Wool classifiers	248	5	253	0.06	0.02
Hunters and trappers	65		65	0.02	0.01
Fishermen and related workers	1,497	39	1,536	0.36	0.15
Timber getters and other forestry workers	882	25	907	0.21	0.09
Total	34,663	5,908	40,571	9.43	3.94
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—					
Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen	4,654	14	4,668	1.08	0.45
Well drillers, oil, water and related workers	258	1	259	0.06	0.03
Mineral treaters	738		738	0.17	0.07
Total	5,650	15	5,665	1.32	0.55
Workers in transport and communication—					
Deck and engine officers, ship	518	1	519	0.12	0.05
Deck and engine room hands, ship and boatmen	852		852	0.20	0.08
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	321	4	325	0.08	0.03
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	1,091		1,091	0.25	0.11
Drivers, road transport	13,762	1,112	14,874	3.46	1.44
Guards and conductors, railway	419		419	0.10	0.04
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and dispatchers, transport	1,864	15	1,879	0.44	0.18
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	354	2,147	2,501	0.58	0.24
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	1,720	343	2,063	0.48	0.20
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	634	132	766	0.18	0.07
Total	21,535	3,754	25,289	5.88	2.45
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—					
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	244	125	369	0.09	0.04
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	941	1,770	2,711	0.63	0.26
Leather cutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	269	221	490	0.11	0.05
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	1,222		1,222	0.28	0.12
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	1,095	56	1,151	0.27	0.11
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	28,332	73	28,405	6.60	2.76
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	10,298	17	10,315	2.40	1.00

For footnotes, see end of table.

No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1971—continued

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Labour force	Population
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	3,997	489	4,486	1.04	0.44
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers and related workers	11,091	310	11,401	2.65	1.11
Painters and decorators	4,094	33	4,127	0.96	0.40
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	10,357	2	10,359	2.41	1.01
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	2,042	519	2,561	0.60	0.25
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	647	77	724	0.17	0.07
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers	5,461	1,500	6,961	1.62	0.68
Chemical, sugar and paper production process workers	1,027	96	1,123	0.26	0.11
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Paper products, rubber, plastic and production process workers, n.e.c.	1,458	484	1,942	0.45	0.19
Packers, wrappers, labellers	592	1,196	1,788	0.42	0.17
Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators	7,374	20	7,394	1.72	0.72
Storemen and freight handlers	8,348	362	8,710	2.02	0.85
Labourers, n.e.c.	14,766	638	15,404	3.58	1.49
Total	113,655	7,989	121,644	28.26	11.80
Service, sport and recreation workers—					
Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers	3,136	105	3,241	0.75	0.31
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	1,774	10,285	12,059	2.80	1.17
Waiters, bartenders	759	3,481	4,240	0.99	0.41
Building caretakers, cleaners	2,260	3,668	5,928	1.38	0.58
Barbers, hairdressers and beauticians	552	1,774	2,326	0.54	0.23
Laundresses, dry cleaners and pressers	262	1,241	1,503	0.35	0.15
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	285	83	368	0.09	0.04
Photographers and camera operators	258	50	308	0.07	0.03
Undertakers and crematorium workers	71	2	73	0.02	0.01
Service, sports, recreation workers, n.e.c.	1,640	3,259	4,899	1.14	0.48
Total	10,997	23,948	34,945	8.12	3.39
Members of armed services	3,141	86	3,227	0.75	0.31
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	16,382	5,703	22,085	5.13	2.14
Total, Employed	294,259	127,471	421,730	97.99	40.93
Unemployed persons—					
Looking for first job	687	589	1,276	0.30	0.12
Other	4,674	2,702	7,376	1.71	0.72
Total, Unemployed persons	5,361	3,291	8,652	2.01	0.84
Total in labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382	100.00	41.77
Persons not in labour force	229,446	370,641	600,087	.....	58.23
TOTAL POPULATION	529,066	501,403	1,030,469	.....	100.00

n.e.c. denotes 'not elsewhere classified'.

(a) See letterpress on page 11.

No. 14—Occupation and Occupational Status (a) of Employed Persons: Census, 30 June 1971

Major occupation group	Occupational Status				Total
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Unpaid helper	
MALES					
Professional, technical and related workers	1,939	625	21,879	100	24,543
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	7,952	635	16,071	21	24,679
Clerical workers	90	65	22,889	13	23,057
Sales workers	316	2,369	13,230	42	15,957
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	5,756	13,783	14,482	642	34,663
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	19	160	5,467	4	5,650
Workers in transport and communication	399	2,727	18,389	20	21,535
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	3,129	5,914	104,560	52	113,655
Service, sport and recreation workers	352	597	10,015	33	10,997
Members of armed services	75	327	15,905	75	16,382
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	75	327	15,905	75	16,382
Total males employed	20,027	27,202	246,028	1,002	294,259
FEMALES					
Professional, technical and related workers	148	386	16,730	318	17,582
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1,404	246	1,756	29	3,435
Clerical workers	1,073	728	38,352	252	40,405
Sales workers	1,004	1,647	15,793	202	18,646
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	1,128	2,605	1,182	993	5,908
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1	2	12	9	15
Workers in transport and communication	32	123	3,590	27	3,754
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	60	200	7,702	175	7,989
Service, sport and recreation workers	286	323	23,164	175	23,948
Members of armed services	19	84	5,309	291	5,703
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	19	84	5,309	291	5,703
Total females employed	5,155	6,344	113,676	2,296	127,471
PERSONS					
Professional, technical and related workers	2,087	1,011	38,609	418	42,125
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	9,356	881	17,827	50	28,114
Clerical workers	1,163	793	61,241	265	63,462
Sales workers	1,320	4,016	29,023	244	34,603
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	6,884	16,388	15,664	1,635	40,571
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	20	162	5,479	4	5,665
Workers in transport and communication	431	2,850	21,979	29	25,289
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	3,189	6,114	112,262	79	121,644
Service, sport and recreation workers	638	920	33,179	208	34,945
Members of armed services	94	411	3,227	366	3,227
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	94	411	21,214	366	22,085
Total persons employed	25,182	33,546	359,704	3,298	421,730

n.e.c. denotes 'not elsewhere classified'.

(a) See letterpress on page 11.

No. 15—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment (a)
(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
(Thousands)

Year	Month												Average for year ended:	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	June	Dec.
MALES														
1966	181.0	181.1	181.0	180.9	181.1	181.9	184.5	.....	.....
1967	182.8	183.5	183.9	183.7	184.3	184.2	185.0	185.1	186.3	187.6	189.9	192.1	182.7
1968	192.6	194.8	195.6	195.6	196.6	197.0	197.5	198.2	199.0	199.2	201.1	203.2	191.5
1969	202.5	203.8	204.7	205.3	205.9	206.4	207.4	208.3	208.4	209.4	211.0	213.6	202.2
1970	213.2	215.1	215.8	216.3	216.3	216.5	216.8	217.9	218.8	220.0	220.7	224.6	212.6
1971	225.1	227.4	228.5	228.9	228.7	229.1	228.6	228.3	229.1	229.2	230.3	231.0	223.9
1972	228.8	229.0	228.6	227.4	226.0	224.2	222.5	221.4	221.7	221.7	223.7	224.7	228.4
FEMALES														
1966	76.3	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.6	78.7	78.0	.....	.....
1967	77.5	80.2	81.2	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.5	82.7	83.2	83.9	85.1	84.1	79.2
1968	83.9	87.1	88.3	88.9	89.0	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.1	91.4	91.9	91.2	85.7
1969	90.7	94.0	95.6	96.3	96.6	97.3	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.7	102.2	101.9	93.0
1970	100.8	104.8	106.2	106.8	106.7	107.5	107.9	108.6	109.8	110.4	111.2	110.2	102.8
1971	109.6	113.6	114.6	115.1	115.0	114.8	113.6	114.1	114.8	115.7	116.9	114.1	111.7
1972	113.2	116.9	117.7	118.1	117.9	118.0	117.5	118.3	118.6	119.4	120.5	118.3	115.9
PERSONS														
1966	257.3	257.6	257.9	258.2	258.7	260.6	262.5	.....	.....
1967	260.3	263.7	265.1	265.7	266.4	266.5	267.5	267.8	269.5	271.5	275.0	276.2	261.9
1968	276.5	281.9	283.9	284.5	285.6	286.3	287.3	288.4	290.1	290.6	293.0	294.4	277.2
1969	293.2	297.8	300.3	301.6	302.5	303.7	305.2	306.7	307.9	310.1	313.2	315.5	295.2
1970	314.0	319.9	322.0	323.1	323.0	324.0	324.7	326.5	328.6	330.4	331.9	334.8	315.4
1971	334.7	341.0	343.1	344.0	343.7	343.9	342.2	342.4	343.9	344.9	347.2	345.1	335.6
1972	342.0	345.9	346.3	345.5	343.9	342.2	340.0	339.7	340.3	341.1	344.2	343.0	344.3

(a) Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971. See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11-12.

No. 16—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a)

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	June 1966	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972	June 1966	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972	June 1966	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972
Forestry, fishing and trapping	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mining and quarrying	7.5	11.7	13.5	13.4	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.2	7.8	12.6	14.7	14.6
Manufacturing—												
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.7	4.6	4.3	4.2
Founding, engineering and metalworking	14.6	17.9	19.7	18.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	16.2	20.3	22.1	21.3
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	8.4	9.1	9.4	9.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.8	9.9	10.1	9.7
Yarns, textiles, etc. (excl. clothing and furnishing drapery)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7
Clothing and knitted goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	7.3	8.3	8.7	9.2	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	9.9	12.2	12.7	13.2
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.3
Paper, printing, bookbinding, photography	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4
Other (b)	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	5.4	6.4	6.6	6.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	5.5	6.7	7.1	7.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	5.8	7.2	7.6	8.2
Building and construction	26.8	30.9	34.6	29.9	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	27.7	32.6	36.8	31.7
Transport and storage—												
Road transport and storage	6.4	8.8	9.4	9.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	7.0	9.6	10.2	10.2
Shipping and stevedoring	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.4
Rail and air transport	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4
Communication	5.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	7.0	9.2	9.8	9.9
Finance and property—												
Banking	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	1.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	5.1	6.8	7.1	7.1
Other	3.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	2.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.7	8.6	8.7	8.9
Commerce—												
Retail trade	13.1	15.1	15.7	16.1	15.8	20.7	21.0	21.6	28.9	35.9	36.7	37.8
Wholesale and other commerce	16.4	18.3	18.4	18.0	5.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	21.9	25.5	25.7	25.3
Public authority activities not elsewhere included	8.6	10.8	11.4	11.8	3.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	11.6	15.3	16.2	16.9
Community and business services—												
Health, hospitals, etc.	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.5	12.2	15.8	17.2	19.5	15.6	19.6	21.3	24.1
Education	6.3	7.7	8.1	8.3	7.9	11.7	12.9	12.6	14.2	19.4	21.0	20.9
Other (c)	6.2	9.2	9.9	9.3	4.3	7.0	7.6	7.5	10.5	16.2	17.5	16.8
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. (d)	5.3	7.6	8.9	9.2	9.0	13.7	15.7	16.5	14.3	21.3	24.6	25.7
GRAND TOTAL	181.0	216.5	229.1	224.2	76.3	107.5	114.8	118.0	257.3	324.0	343.9	342.2

(a) Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971. See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11–12. (b) Comprises products of petroleum and coal; boots, shoes and accessories; furniture, fittings, etc.; jewellery, watchmaking, etc.; skins and leather (other than clothing or footwear); rubber goods; musical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; plastic products; and other manufacturing. (c) Comprises Law, order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services. (d) Includes Sport and recreation but excludes Private domestic service.

No. 16—Wage and Salary Earners In Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a) —continued

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971	Dec. 1972	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971	Dec. 1972	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971	Dec. 1972
Forestry, fishing and trapping	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mining and quarrying	10.8	12.6	13.7	14.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	11.6	13.7	14.9	16.1
Manufacturing—												
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
Founding, engineering and metalworking	17.6	18.5	20.3	17.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	20.0	20.9	22.9	20.0
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.4
Yarns, textiles, etc. (excl. clothing and furnishing drapery)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Clothing and knitted goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	12.7	12.6	13.4	13.8
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.4
Paper, printing, bookbinding, photography	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4
Other (b)	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.1
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6.4	7.0	7.3	8.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.5
Building and construction	30.5	32.1	32.9	26.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	32.1	34.1	34.9	28.3
Transport and storage—												
Road transport and storage	8.3	9.2	9.4	9.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.3
Shipping and stevedoring	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.4
Rail and air transport	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.3
Communication	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.8
Finance and property—												
Banking	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.1
Other	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.2	8.2	8.9	8.6	9.2
Commerce—												
Retail trade	15.2	15.7	16.3	16.8	22.0	21.9	22.4	23.3	37.2	37.6	38.7	40.1
Wholesale and other commerce	18.8	19.4	19.8	18.9	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.3	25.9	26.7	27.3	26.1
Public authority activities not elsewhere included	10.3	11.2	11.5	12.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.1	14.5	15.9	16.4	17.1
Community and business services—												
Health, hospitals, etc.	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	15.1	16.3	18.3	20.1	18.9	20.3	22.7	24.7
Education	7.0	7.4	7.3	8.0	8.6	9.8	8.8	10.0	15.6	17.2	16.1	18.0
Other (c)	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.2	6.5	7.6	7.3	7.6	15.1	17.4	16.7	16.8
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. (d)	7.4	8.4	9.2	9.5	12.9	15.0	16.3	16.6	20.4	23.4	25.5	26.1
GRAND TOTAL	213.6	224.6	231.0	224.7	101.9	110.2	114.1	118.3	315.5	334.8	345.1	343.0

(a) Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971. See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11-12. (b) Comprises products of petroleum and coal; boots, shoes and accessories; furniture, fittings, etc.; jewellery, watchmaking, etc.; skins and leather (other than clothing or footwear); rubber goods; musical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; plastic products; and other manufacturing. (c) Comprises *Law, Order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services.* (d) Includes *Sport and recreation* but excludes *Private domestic service.*

No. 17—Government Authorities: Civilian Employees (a) in Western Australia (Thousands)

June—	Commonwealth (b)			State (b) (c)			Local government (c)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1968	13.2	3.8	17.0	43.9	13.7	57.6	5.2	0.8	5.9	62.3	18.3	80.6
1969	13.6	4.2	17.9	45.0	15.3	60.2	5.4	0.9	6.3	64.0	20.4	84.4
1970	14.3	4.7	19.0	45.9	17.1	63.1	5.7	1.0	6.7	65.9	22.8	88.8
1971	14.7	5.1	19.7	47.7	18.7	66.5	5.6	1.0	6.7	68.0	24.8	92.9
1972	15.0	5.3	20.3	50.2	18.7	69.0	6.5	1.1	7.6	71.7	25.1	96.8

(a) Includes employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road and air transport, shipping, banks, post office, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, hospitals and institutions, as well as administrative employees. Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971.
(b) Includes employees of semi-governmental authorities. (c) Excludes a small number of employees engaged in agriculture.

No. 18—Employment in Building according to Occupational Status and Type of Job

NOTE. The figures shown in this table (and Table 19) relate to persons working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings and on the jobs of government authorities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and authorities. The figures also include the number of persons working on new private buildings (other than houses) erected without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

Informants are asked to supply details of all persons employed on their jobs on a specified day, including working principals, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Because of the intermittent employment of various types of sub-contractors on any particular job, it is sometimes difficult for informants to provide precise particulars of the number of sub-contractors and sub-contractor employees working on their jobs on the specified day. This factor may cause some understatement in the figures shown in the table. In other cases, because of frequent movement between jobs of some types of tradesmen (such as electricians) who may work on several jobs on the one day, some duplication may occur.

The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of building firms which undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

End of June—	Working principals (contractors)	Sub-contractors working on jobs for contractors	Wage earners (including Government day labour) (a)	Total (a)	(a) Persons engaged on—			Total (a)
					New houses and flats	Alterations, additions, and repairs to houses and flats	Other buildings	
1968	697	2,882	13,233	16,812	8,792	474	7,546	16,812
1969	697	3,731	14,773	19,201	10,896	945	7,360	19,201
1970	673	3,132	15,788	19,593	9,328	490	9,775	19,593
1971	646	3,181	13,965	17,792	7,626	660	9,506	17,792
1972	590	3,213	11,694	15,497	7,065	508	7,924	15,497

(a) Includes tradesmen employed by the Civil Engineering Branch of the Western Australian Government Railways who were engaged on other activities as well as on building construction.

No. 19—Employment in Building according to Occupation (a)

End of June—	Carpenters	Bricklayers	Painters	Electricians	Plumbers	Builders' labourers	Other	Total (b)
1968	4,569	2,469	1,494	1,126	1,577	2,602	2,975	16,812
1969	5,007	2,954	1,723	1,373	1,711	2,978	3,455	19,201
1970	5,114	2,463	1,611	1,364	1,695	3,171	4,175	19,593
1971	4,327	2,365	1,476	1,235	1,579	2,433	4,377	17,792
1972	3,623	2,258	1,395	1,165	1,446	2,208	3,402	15,497

(a) See headnote to previous table.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.

No. 20—Apprenticeship: Registrations to Various Trades and Number of Effective Registrations

Trade	Registrations effected during—			Effective registrations at 31 December		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
State awards—						
Baking	23	28	34	78	82	92
Bootmaking	3	3	....	7	9	4
Building—						
Bricklaying	47	25	19	153	146	124
Carpentry and joinery	281	224	215	1,057	1,027	960
Painting and signwriting	90	86	69	339	337	339
Plastering	52	17	29	110	100	95
Plumbing	164	145	118	578	601	570
Other .....	....	2	2	6	6	5
Butchering and smallgoods	120	122	166	477	472	498
Cooking .....	....	....	47	....	....	38
Dental technician	10	8	9	40	39	33
Electrical—						
Auto-electrical fitting	33	49	26	104	117	119
Electrical fitting	187	164	142	622	638	620
Electrical installing	232	159	163	662	695	689
Radio and television servicing	23	27	30	80	93	106
Furniture—						
Cabinetmaking	106	83	82	353	348	341
Upholstery	10	16	12	35	40	42
Wood machining	31	20	24	91	81	84
Other	23	11	12	55	50	46
Glazing	12	16	8	48	57	54
Hairdressing—						
Ladies'	317	302	339	1,048	1,001	998
Men's	25	22	21	92	77	71
Jewellery and watchmaking	4	5	5	27	26	28
Metal trades—						
Boilermaking	163	210	143	561	622	572
Fitting and 1st class machining	13	26	36	49	63	82
Fitting and turning	136	146	121	531	537	522
Fitting	53	99	103	241	282	311
Turning	12	18	18	61	61	64
Motor mechanic	461	453	460	1,487	1,572	1,669
Moulding	9	23	8	47	49	40
Refrigeration fitting	33	31	36	130	143	144
Tractor fitting	4	4	17	26	26	35
Welding	33	44	58	165	166	223
Other	31	45	39	105	130	132
Optical	3	8	5	11	17	20
Pastrycooking	16	12	21	42	42	52
Printing—						
Composing	33	30	23	131	144	136
Letterpress machining	15	11	8	43	43	42
Other	33	25	20	101	91	98
Saddlery and leather working	1	1	1	4	2	3
Scientific instrument making	24	16	14	61	65	59
Sheetmetal working	72	83	82	240	273	308
Timber machining	9	7	8	45	38	39
Vehicle building—						
Bodymaking	32	33	20	123	117	98
Panelbeating	120	152	119	424	455	451
Spray painting	74	76	78	228	241	253
Trimming	5	16	10	29	38	41
All other	2	8	7	2	6	10
Total, State awards	3,180	3,111	3,027	10,949	11,265	11,360
Commonwealth awards—						
Aircraft engineering	4	1	3	40	23	15
Bootmaking	6	1	....	16	9	4
Metal trades .....	....	2	18	8	4	21
Printing—						
Composing	13	14	4	50	52	51
Letterpress machining	8	11	13	64	62	57
Other	3	6	7	17	22	29
Shipwrighting	7	3	1	35	33	27
All other	1	....	3	1	1	4
Total, Commonwealth awards	42	38	49	231	206	208
Commonwealth Government Departments	37	14	52	71	67	98
GRAND TOTAL	3,259	3,163	3,128	11,251	11,538	11,666

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

NOTE. The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (i) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (ii) reports from government departments and authorities; (iii) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial authorities; and (iv) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

Details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

No. 21—Industrial Disputes (a): Western Australia

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved			Number of working days lost (man-days)	Estimated loss in wages
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
		'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1968	70	18.3	0.4	18.7	21.8	281.8
1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
1970	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
1972	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2
Industry group						
1972—						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	1	(c)	....	(c)	(c)	0.4
Coal mining	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other mining and quarrying	29	8.5	2.6	11.1	44.2	839.5
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9	1.4	....	1.4	11.5	194.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	....	....	....	....	....	....
Food, drink and tobacco	3	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	17.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper, printing, etc.	1	0.7	....	0.7	6.1	107.9
Other manufacturing	6	1.7	....	1.7	5.6	107.7
Building and construction	15	2.3	....	2.3	11.1	199.5
Railway services	1	0.9	1.4	2.3	8.8	118.0
Road and air transport	7	0.4	....	0.4	1.2	23.3
Shipping	3	0.1	....	0.1	0.1	1.0
Stevedoring	26	5.2	....	5.2	3.5	49.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other industries (d)	4	2.5	....	2.5	1.4	18.2
Total	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2

(a) Excludes disputes involving a stoppage of work of less than 10 man-days. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Less than 50. (d) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; Public authority (n.e.i.); and Community and business services.

No. 22—Duration of Industrial Disputes: 1972

Duration (working days)	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Building and con- struction	Steve- doring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
1 day and less	10	2	3	18	6	39
2 days and more than 1 day	5	7	1	6	5	24
3 days and more than 2 days	2	3	5	....	....	10
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	4	2	3	1	5	15
5 days and less than 10 days	7	2	2	1	2	14
10 days and less than 20 days	....	1	1	....	....	2
20 days and less than 40 days	1	....	....	....	....	1
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	29	17	15	26	18	105

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1 day and less	2.8	0.6	0.3	3.8	2.4	10.0
2 days and more than 1 day	0.5	0.7	(a)	1.3	0.6	3.1
3 days and more than 2 days	0.8	0.3	0.8	....	....	1.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	3.4	0.3	0.4	(a)	2.5	6.7
5 days and less than 10 days	3.6	0.8	0.9	(a)	0.7	5.9
10 days and less than 20 days	....	0.7	(a)	....	....	0.7
20 days and less than 40 days	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	11.1	3.3	2.3	5.2	6.3	28.3

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000 MAN-DAYS)

1 day and less	2.4	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.9	5.6
2 days and more than 1 day	0.8	1.2	(a)	1.6	1.0	4.6
3 days and more than 2 days	2.4	0.7	2.0	....	....	5.1
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	14.3	1.0	1.8	0.1	10.0	27.2
5 days and less than 10 days	24.0	5.1	6.9	0.3	6.1	42.4
10 days and less than 20 days	....	9.3	0.2	....	....	9.5
20 days and less than 40 days	0.3	....	....	....	....	0.3
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	44.2	17.8	11.1	3.5	18.0	94.6

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

1 day and less	41.5	10.9	3.1	21.0	10.6	87.0
2 days and more than 1 day	14.4	19.1	0.8	23.9	16.9	75.0
3 days and more than 2 days	43.5	9.7	39.9	....	....	93.1
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	282.9	13.4	38.1	1.3	138.5	474.2
5 days and less than 10 days	451.3	104.0	113.4	3.7	107.9	780.4
10 days and less than 20 days	....	157.3	4.2	....	....	161.5
20 days and less than 40 days	6.0	....	....	....	....	6.0
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	839.5	314.4	199.5	49.9	273.9	1,677.2

(a) Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The collection of information required for detailed analysis of industrial accidents occurring in Western Australia commenced on 1 July 1961. From that date all insurers and self-insurers have been required to submit a report to the Workers' Compensation Board in respect of each claim for workers' compensation as soon as the claim is closed. Only accidents coming within the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act are included in the statistics, which therefore exclude industrial accidents resulting in the death of, or injury to, self-employed persons and all Commonwealth Government employees. Compensation for employees of the Commonwealth Government is provided by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971-72*. As the statistics relate only to accidents, particulars of cases of industrial disease are excluded. Reopened claims are excluded from the number of accidents, but the additional time lost and amounts paid on these claims are included.

With few exceptions, an accident to an employee while travelling between his place of residence and place of employment was not compensable in Western Australia until 14 December 1964, when the *Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1964* came into operation. From that date, the compensation provisions have been extended generally to include such cases. Journey cases are not, however, included in the statistics which are intended to cover only those accidents occurring at the work site or in the course of the worker's normal duties.

For the purpose of the statistics, each claim is regarded as a separate industrial accident and data are prepared from reports of claims closed during the year under review. The item 'cost of claims' refers to *total* payments made (principally in the form of compensation for loss of wages, medical expenses, and lump-sum settlements) in respect of claims closed during the year, and therefore does not necessarily represent amounts actually paid in that year. Similarly, 'time lost' refers to *total* time lost (*i.e.* from date of injury) in respect of claims closed during the year.

Classification according to industry group has been made on the basis of the 1966 Census Classification of Industries.

In Tables 23, 24 and 25, particulars are shown of industrial accidents resulting in death or absence from work for *one day* or more. Similar information is given in Tables 26, 27 and 28 in respect of industrial accidents causing death or absence from work for *one week* or more, in order to provide figures which are comparable with those for other Australian States which do not compile statistics of industrial accidents involving absence from work for less than one week.

Statistics in greater detail, as well as analyses according to additional characteristics, are available in the publications, *Industrial Accidents (Series A)*, which relates to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one day or more, and *Industrial Accidents (Series B)*, relating to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one week or more. These publications, which are in mimeographed form, are issued annually by the Western Australian Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

No. 23—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1971-72
(Time lost: *one day* or more)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non- fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Pro- portion of total						
Primary production	3	1,379	per cent	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Mining and quarrying	2	1,665	4.7	4,420	3.2	39	352	390	255
			5.7	6,149	3.7	12	443	455	266
Total, Primary industry	5	3,044	10.4	10,569	3.5	51	795	846	261
Manufacturing—									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone		683	2.3	1,705	2.5	....	130	130	190
Founding, engineering and metalworking		4,460	15.3	8,403	1.9	....	692	692	155
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1	2,013	6.9	3,949	2.0	12	287	299	143
Food, drink and tobacco .....	....	2,950	10.1	6,385	2.2	....	403	403	137
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products	1	702	2.4	2,281	3.2	12	217	229	309
Other manufacturing	1	1,442	4.9	3,813	2.6	....	304	304	211
Total, Manufacturing	3	12,250	42.0	26,537	2.2	24	2,034	2,058	166
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (c)	2	749	2.6	2,151	2.9	1	153	153	204
Building and construction	4	5,087	17.4	13,784	2.7	25	1,060	1,085	208
Transport, storage and communication	7	2,255	7.7	7,003	3.1	33	552	585	245
Finance and property .....	....	39	0.1	74	1.9	....	8	8	211
Commerce	4	3,002	10.3	6,363	2.1	44	423	467	141
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) and defence services; community and business services	2	1,602	5.5	5,136	3.2	....	311	311	194
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	1	1,173	4.0	3,355	2.9	2	210	212	179
Other .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Other industries	20	13,907	47.6	37,866	2.7	105	2,717	2,822	195
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	28	29,201	100.0	74,972	2.6	180	5,545	5,725	190

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 27.
(c) Production, supply and maintenance.

(b) Refers to total payments made; see letterpress on page 27.

No. 24—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims
(Time lost: *one day* or more)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per accident	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
1967-68	18	25,876	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1968-69	28	26,475	62,444	2.4	80	3,596	3,676	139
1969-70	36	27,021	59,575	2.3	158	3,635	3,793	137
1970-71	40	29,657	60,334	2.2	267	3,976	4,243	147
1971-72	28	29,201	75,022	2.5	239	5,088	5,327	172
			74,972	2.6	180	5,545	5,725	190

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

No. 25—Industrial Accidents: Non-fatal Accidents: Duration of Time Lost, 1971-72
(Time lost: *one day or more*).

Time lost (a)			Males		Females		Persons	
			Number	Time lost	Number	Time lost	Number	Time lost
1 day but under 1 week	.....	.....	12,124	5,950 weeks	1,304	697 weeks	13,428	6,647 weeks
1 week but under 2 weeks	.....	.....	6,791	8,658	940	1,190	7,731	9,848
2 weeks but under 4 weeks	.....	.....	3,734	9,772	493	1,275	4,227	11,047
4 weeks but under 6 weeks	.....	.....	1,283	6,053	108	518	1,391	6,571
6 weeks but under 8 weeks	.....	.....	730	4,917	83	565	813	5,481
8 weeks but under 13 weeks	.....	.....	745	7,301	91	929	836	8,230
13 weeks but under 26 weeks	.....	.....	446	7,812	62	1,080	508	8,892
26 weeks but under 52 weeks	.....	.....	140	4,835	17	644	157	5,479
52 weeks but under 104 weeks	.....	.....	68	4,629	9	647	77	5,276
104 weeks but under 156 weeks	.....	.....	14	1,754	4	536	18	2,290
156 weeks and more	.....	.....	12	2,807	3	775	15	3,582
Reopened claims (b)	.....	.....	.....	1,391	.....	237	.....	1,628
Total	.....	.....	26,087	65,879	3,114	9,092	29,201	74,972

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 27. (b) Additional time lost which cannot be allocated to appropriate groups. The number of reopened claims reported was 1,838.

No. 26—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1971-72
(Time lost: *one week or more*)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Proportion of total						
Primary production	3	1,014	per cent	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Mining and quarrying	2	951	6.4	4,214	4.2	39	337	375	332
			6.0	5,808	6.1	12	417	430	439
Total, Primary industry	5	1,965	12.5	10,022	5.1	51	754	805	384
Manufacturing—									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	.....	369	2.3	1,539	4.2	.....	119	119	322
Founding, engineering and metalworking	.....	1,896	12.0	7,244	3.8	.....	608	608	321
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1	856	5.4	3,412	4.0	12	249	261	291
Food, drink and tobacco	.....	1,673	10.6	5,699	3.4	.....	360	360	215
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products	1	443	2.8	2,152	4.9	12	206	218	464
Other manufacturing	1	740	4.7	3,478	4.7	.....	279	280	377
Total, Manufacturing	3	5,977	37.9	23,523	3.9	24	1,821	1,845	305
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (c)	2	351	2.2	1,956	5.6	1	139	140	395
Building and construction	4	2,863	18.2	12,674	4.4	25	978	1,003	342
Transport, storage and communication	7	1,320	8.4	6,523	4.9	33	516	549	391
Finance and property	.....	18	0.1	64	3.6	.....	8	8	427
Commerce	4	1,554	9.9	5,608	3.6	44	375	419	241
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) and defence services; community and business services	2	958	6.1	4,816	5.0	.....	288	289	301
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	1	767	4.9	3,138	4.1	2	196	198	256
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Other industries	20	7,831	49.6	34,779	4.4	105	2,500	2,605	319
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	28	15,773	100.0	68,324	4.3	180	5,075	5,255	322

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 27. (b) Refers to total payments made; see letterpress on page 27.
(c) Production, supply and maintenance.

No. 27—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims
(Time lost: *one week or more*)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per accident	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
1967-68	18	13,812	56,469	4.1	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1968-69	28	13,859	53,436	3.9	80	3,287	3,367	238
1969-70	36	13,997	54,087	3.9	158	3,310	3,468	239
1970-71	40	15,555	68,206	4.4	267	3,618	3,884	258
1971-72	28	15,773	68,324	4.3	239	4,653	4,892	299
					180	5,075	5,255	322

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

No. 28—Industrial Accidents: Non-fatal Accidents: Duration of Time Lost, 1971-72
(Time lost: *one week or more*)

Time lost (a)		Males		Females		Persons	
		Number	Time lost	Number	Time lost	Number	Time lost
1 week but under 2 weeks	.....	6,791	8,658	940	1,190	7,731	9,848
2 weeks but under 4 weeks	.....	3,734	9,772	493	1,275	4,227	11,047
4 weeks but under 6 weeks	.....	1,283	6,053	108	518	1,391	6,571
6 weeks but under 8 weeks	.....	730	4,917	83	565	813	5,481
8 weeks but under 13 weeks	.....	745	7,301	91	929	836	8,230
13 weeks but under 26 weeks	.....	446	7,812	62	1,080	508	8,892
26 weeks but under 52 weeks	.....	140	4,835	17	644	157	5,479
52 weeks but under 104 weeks	.....	68	4,629	9	647	77	5,276
104 weeks but under 156 weeks	.....	14	1,754	4	536	18	2,290
156 weeks and more	.....	12	2,807	3	775	15	3,582
Reopened claims (b)	.....	.....	1,391	.....	237	.....	1,628
Total	.....	13,963	59,929	1,810	8,395	15,773	68,324

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 27.

(b) Additional time lost which cannot be allocated to appropriate groups. The number of reopened claims reported was 1,838.

PRICES

RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Prices of a limited range of commodities are recorded in the Blue Books of Western Australia from the early years of settlement. It was not until 1911, however, that a systematic collection of retail price statistics, undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician, was begun. The results of this inquiry were published in 1912 and thus, for the first time, particulars of retail prices in a selection of Western Australian towns became available. As well as providing data for each of five principal towns for the year 1911, the published information contained particulars for the capital city for each year from 1901 to 1910, the scope of the investigation having been specially extended for this purpose. The 46 commodities included in the collection, in addition to house rent, comprised a representative range of groceries, dairy produce and meat. The field of collection was later expanded to cover other groups of household expenditure.

Prices are now collected regularly for items of food; clothing and drapery; housing; household supplies and equipment; and miscellaneous commodities and services.

Representative and reputable retailers and service establishments are selected for each class of commodity and each service. These informants furnish regular returns of prices. Whenever necessary, particulars of prices are also obtained from other firms. For most food items, prices are collected monthly, normally as at the 15th of each month. Prices for potatoes and onions are collected weekly. For most other items prices are obtained quarterly as at the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. In general, prices are collected from actual vendors at retail selling outlets. The prices are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

The information is collected, under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966* for specified 'standards' of the commodities and services priced. Specifications include the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc. and in some cases the particular brand and the manufacturer's 'line' number. The standards selected are those with a considerable volume of sales and likely to remain representative over a long period.

The items and standards priced are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Before each quarterly collection the standards of all items are reviewed after extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Where changes in the items or standards priced become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in compiling price series to ensure that they reflect only changes in prices for representative goods of constant quality and not differences in prices of differing standards.

The actual collection of information is carried out by specially qualified field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, who not only receive and check returns but visit the shops or other establishments concerned.

Table 33 on page 37 shows the average retail prices in the metropolitan area of 37 items of food and groceries during each month of 1972.

The collected information relating to prices of goods and services may be summarised in the form of index numbers. Prices of items, selected as being representative of a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households, are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' in approximate proportion to quantities actually used. The aim is to express as a single number the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole. In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index series by equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 100 (or some other convenient number), and calculating all index numbers to this base according to the ratio which the several aggregates bear to that of the base period.

Further information concerning retail price indexes and their development in Australia is given in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia* and the *Labour Report*, both of which are issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to the September quarter of 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications. The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. The index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. With certain exceptions, the weights for items included in the index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole, and do not relate to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. It is thus possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

Investigations revealed that the incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 were such as to render it necessary to construct the index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remained unchanged throughout the period. Six series for short periods—(September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; and from December quarter 1968) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous series. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and, in addition, new items (mainly those that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. In each period between links the items and weighting have remained unchanged.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the five major groups, Food; Clothing and Drapery; Housing; Household Supplies and Equipment; and Miscellaneous. It is designed to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups, or the aggregate of the groups in the index. For sub-groups or particular items, the index does not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes in those particular fields. Nor does it necessarily measure the relative influences of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. The Consumer Price Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called 'cost of living indexes' and are thought to measure changes in the 'cost of living'. Neither the Consumer Price Index nor any other retail price index, measures those changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in any cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes.

The following summary gives a general description of the nature of the items included in the several groups which together comprise the Consumer Price Index.

Food—Meat (fresh and processed, including poultry); dairy produce; cereal products; soft drink, ice cream and confectionery; potatoes, onions and preserved fruit and vegetables; and other foods including sugar, jam, margarine, tea, coffee, baby foods, and sundry canned foods.

Clothing and Drapery—Men's, women's, boys' and girls' clothing; men's, women's and children's footwear; household drapery; and piecegoods and knitting wool.

Housing—Costs (house price, rates, repairs and maintenance) involved in home ownership or purchase by instalments; and rent paid to a private owner or government authority in relation to unfurnished flats (from December quarter 1968) and unfurnished houses.

Household Supplies and Equipment—Household appliances; fuel and light; and household articles including furniture (from December quarter 1963), floor coverings, kitchen and other utensils, gardening and small tools, household sundries, personal requisites, proprietary medicines and school requisites.

Miscellaneous—Transport (train, tram and bus fares and private motoring costs); beer; tobacco and cigarettes; services such as health, hairdressing, dry cleaning, shoe repairs and postal and telephone services; and other expenditure including costs of radio and television operation, cinema admission and newspapers.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The sets of weights used have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses of 1947, 1954, 1961 and 1966, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57 and 1961-62 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources; and from special surveys. As from the December quarter 1968 the weights, in general, are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67.

The index has been compiled for each quarter from the September quarter of 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (Comprehensive series of Consumer Price Index numbers *ab initio* are given in Tables 1 to 7 of Part XII of the *Statistical Register* for 1959-60). 'All Groups' index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined. In addition, 'Sud-group' index numbers for the six State capital cities combined have been published quarterly from the December quarter 1963. When the latest link was effected, the reference base year of the index was changed from 1952-53 = 100.0 to 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers on the new base are, of course, convertible to index numbers on the old base by the application of an arithmetical factor based on the relationship of the relevant series in 1952-53 and 1966-67. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods show exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

The separate city indexes measure price *movements* within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in the degree of *price movement*, but not as to differences in the *actual price level*, since the index for each city is independently based on the prices recorded in *that city* during 1966–67. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities. The relative influence of the several cities on the combined index is determined by their populations at the 1954 Census for periods to the December quarter 1963, on their populations at the 1961 Census from March quarter 1964 to December quarter 1968 and on the results of the 1966 Census from the link made at December quarter 1968.

The foregoing summary of the main features of the Consumer Price Index has been prepared from publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra, among them being the *Labour Report*, No. 56, 1971, which contains a detailed description of the Index.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

House building. The Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building is compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician and was first published in November 1970 (retrospectively to July 1966). Index numbers are produced monthly for each State capital city and for the six State capital cities combined.

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which use brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

The following numbers of items are included in the lists for the respective State capital cities: Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart, 50; Sydney, 50 (but vinyl floor tiles are not included in the item elsewhere described as 'Ceramic and vinyl floor tiles'); Brisbane, 49 (heating systems not included); and Perth, 51 (building stone and silica-lime bricks included but plaster board not included). In all cases the selection of materials was based on local usage. Items are combined in eleven groups in addition to the 'All groups' index. Some items carry the weight of similar items not directly priced. They are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

The reference base of the index is the year 1966–67 = 100.0, the same as that used for the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building (see below). The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about the year 1968–69 in each State capital city. The selection took account, within the four major construction types, of a range of characteristics of these houses, e.g. internal partitions, windows, roofing, etc., as well as whether such things as paths and fences were included in the job.

Data obtained in each State capital city were used to construct for that city its own list of items and its individual weighting pattern. The weighting pattern derived for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns, the weight given to each item being proportional to its estimated importance in materials usage in houses of the specified types completed in the six capital cities in 1968–69. In that year the four major construction types (i.e. brick, brick veneer, timber, asbestos-cement sheeting) constituted more than 99 per cent of all house building (in the six State capital cities) for which indexes have been prepared.

Price series used in the index relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in house building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers.

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966–67. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the annual *Labour Report* and the monthly publication, *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in House Building*, both of which are issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIAL USED IN BUILDING—continued

Other building. The Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building is compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician and was first published in April 1969 (retrospectively to July 1966). Index numbers are produced monthly for each State capital city and for the six State capital cities combined.

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys). Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose. The building 'use-types' (e.g. office building, factory, etc.) directly represented are 'high-rise' flats (in general, those of more than three storeys); offices; factories; health buildings (i.e. hospitals, nurses' quarters, clinics, etc.); education buildings (i.e. schools, universities, kindergartens, etc.); and commercial premises including hotels, hostels, etc., shops, and other business premises. The index includes seventy-two items, which are combined in eleven groups in addition to the 'all groups' index.

Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in 'engineering construction' work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges and the like), the weighting pattern of the index being designed for the specific purpose mentioned earlier, is not applicable to these other activities of the Construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over the stated range of building use-types, the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or any of the separate use-types.

The reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0. The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about the year 1966-67. The selection took account of building use-type and construction characteristics (e.g. type of frame, wall, floor, etc.) within use-types.

A single weighting pattern, relating to the whole of Australia, is applied (with minor exceptions) to local price measures in calculating indexes for each State capital city. The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the capitals is in proportion to the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in the separate States during the three years ended June 1967.

Price series used in the index relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers.

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the annual *Labour Report* and the monthly publication, *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building*, both of which are issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

OTHER WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

Information concerning indexes for Australia relating to:

Electrical Installation Materials

Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and

Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

is given in the monthly publications *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials* and *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Indexes of Metallic Materials* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(See letterpress on pages 31-3.)

No. 29—Consumer Price Index: Perth

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1962-63	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7
1963-64	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8
1964-65	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6
1965-66	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9
1968-69	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5
1969-70	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4
1970-71	112.5	*112.3	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1
1971-72	116.4	118.9	133.7	112.7	124.5	120.7
Quarter—						
1970—						
December	111.3	111.2	125.5	106.7	115.2	113.5
1971—						
March	112.7	112.7	126.9	108.4	116.1	114.8
June	114.9	115.7	127.6	109.7	116.9	116.4
September	114.6	116.4	128.4	109.9	119.0	117.2
December	115.5	118.3	134.4	111.4	125.4	120.5
1972—						
March	117.0	119.2	135.4	114.9	126.3	121.8
June	118.5	121.6	136.7	114.7	127.1	123.1
September	121.2	122.4	137.4	115.5	129.0	124.8
December	120.6	124.6	139.4	116.2	129.4	125.3

* Revised.

No. 30—Consumer Price Index: All Groups Index Numbers
Six State Capital Cities

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Period	Combined index (all groups)					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Year—						
1962-63	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7
1963-64	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7
1964-65	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6
1965-66	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6
1968-69	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1
1969-70	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5
1970-71	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6
1971-72	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9
Quarter—						
1970—						
December	116.2	112.6	113.3	111.8	113.5	112.4
1971—						
March	117.4	113.7	115.1	112.9	114.8	113.2
June	119.8	115.2	117.2	115.4	116.4	114.6
September	*123.3	116.5	119.0	116.5	117.2	*116.5
December	*126.0	119.7	121.3	119.1	120.5	*120.3
1972—						
March	127.3	120.7	122.6	120.2	121.8	120.9
June	128.1	121.9	123.6	121.1	123.1	122.0
September	130.3	123.6	124.6	123.0	124.8	123.4
December	132.0	125.0	126.6	124.3	125.3	125.1

* Revised.

No. 31—Consumer Price Index: Six State Capital Cities Combined

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1962-63	87.8	94.7	86.5	97.7	86.6	89.8
1963-64	89.0	95.3	89.1	96.4	87.3	90.6
1964-65	93.9	96.8	92.0	97.2	91.4	94.0
1965-66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
1968-69	105.8	104.3	109.1	102.9	*107.5	106.0
1969-70	108.1	107.5	115.5	104.1	111.6	109.4
1970-71	112.4	*111.9	123.5	107.4	117.8	114.6
1971-72	116.8	118.5	133.0	111.7	131.0	122.4
Quarter—						
1970—						
December	112.0	110.9	122.7	106.6	117.5	114.0
1971—						
March	112.3	112.2	124.4	107.8	119.4	115.2
June	114.3	115.1	126.8	109.8	120.7	117.2
September	115.6	115.7	128.8	110.0	*125.7	*119.4
December	116.7	118.0	132.4	111.3	*131.2	*122.2
1972—						
March	117.5	118.8	134.1	112.5	132.8	123.4
June	117.5	121.3	136.6	113.0	134.1	124.5
September	120.1	122.2	138.5	113.7	135.6	126.2
December	121.6	124.3	141.3	114.5	136.5	127.7

* Revised.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1972

The index numbers shown in the following table are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; from 1948-49 to 1972, the Consumer Price Index.

No. 32—Retail Price Index Numbers: 1901 to 1972

Six State Capital Cities Combined

(Base of Index: Year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1919 (a)	170	1937	145	1955	394
1902	93	1920 (a)	193	1938	149	1956	419
1903	91	1921 (a)	168	1939	153	1957	429
1904	86	1922 (a)	162	1940	159	1958	435
1905	90	1923	166	1941	167	1959	443
1906	90	1924	164	1942	181	1960	459
1907	90	1925	165	1943	188	1961	471
1908	95	1926	168	1944	187	1962	469
1909	95	1927	166	1945	187	1963	472
1910	97	1928	167	1946	190	1964	483
1911	100	1929	171	1947	198	1965	502
1912	110	1930	162	1948	218	1966	517
1913	110	1931	145	1949	240	1967	534
1914 (a)	114	1932	138	1950	262	1968	548
1915 (a)	130	1933	133	1951	313	1969	564
1916 (a)	132	1934	136	1952	367	1970	586
1917 (a)	141	1935	138	1953	383	1971	621
1918 (a)	150	1936	141	1954	386	1972	658

(a) November.

No. 33—Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Perth: 1972
(Cents)

Commodity	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1972
GROCERIES														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	22.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.8
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.0	17.0	17.4
" self-raising	2 lb pkt	21.4	20.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	20.8	20.8	21.4	21.2	20.3	20.7	21.1
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkt	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.4
Sugar	4 lb pkt	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.0	40.8	41.0	40.0
Rice	1 lb pkt	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.8	15.9
Jam, apricot	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb	39.2	39.2	38.3	38.9	38.9	40.0	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.5	39.9
Oats, rolled	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkt	30.6	31.8	32.7	30.5	30.5	30.0	29.6	30.0	29.6	31.0	31.0	31.1	30.7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	37.2	35.7	37.4	36.9	36.4	36.4	36.9	36.9	36.0	36.5	36.5	36.1	36.6
Pears, canned	29 oz	35.8	35.0	36.2	33.8	35.4	35.0	35.5	35.7	35.5	35.3	35.3	34.9	35.3
Potatoes (a)	7 lb	53.1	53.0	53.2	53.1	53.0	52.9	43.0	49.6	44.7	51.2	52.6	52.4	51.0
Onions, brown (a)	lb	11.3	10.2	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.9	12.1	12.7	12.1	9.9	8.9	10.3
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	37.0	35.8	35.4	34.5	36.5	34.8	36.2	35.5	37.3	32.3	32.1	32.1	36.0
DAIRY PRODUCE														
Butter	lb	55.6	55.4	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.5
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	28.0	26.7	27.0	26.5	25.6	26.7	28.5	28.8	29.2	28.8	28.4	28.0	27.7
Eggs, 55 grams (b)	dozen	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	64.2	64.6	62.6	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.4	61.7	63.9
Bacon, rashers, prepacked	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	46.1	46.1	45.6	45.2	45.8	43.6	44.9	44.3	44.4	43.6	44.4	43.9	44.8
Milk, evaporated	$14\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin	18.4	18.0	19.3	19.1	19.6	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.2	20.1	19.7	20.0	19.5
" fresh, bottled, delivered	quart (c)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.3
MEAT														
		March quarter 1972			June quarter 1972			September quarter 1972			December quarter 1972			
Beef (fresh)—														
Rib (without bone)	lb		58.3			59.5			62.5		61.2			60.4
Steak, rump			120.2			122.1			125.4		124.1			123.0
" T-bone (d)			100.6			102.7			104.9		104.2			103.1
" chuck			61.4			61.4			67.6		65.9			64.7
Sausages			25.2			25.4			25.1		24.8			25.1
Beef (corned)—														
Silverside			67.1			68.5			70.1		70.3			69.0
Brisket			46.3			46.7			47.6		47.5			47.0
Mutton (fresh)—														
Leg			33.3			35.0			37.3		36.6			35.6
Chops, loin			28.4			29.0			30.7		30.8			29.7
" leg			31.3			32.1			33.9		34.1			32.9
" forequarter			22.1			23.5			25.8		25.2			24.2
Lamb (fresh)—														
Leg			50.6			52.7			56.7		53.1			53.3
Chops, loin			49.5			53.6			60.8		55.8			54.9
" leg			51.1			55.7			61.8		57.7			56.6
" forequarter			40.7			45.4			52.3		48.8			46.8
Pork (fresh)—														
Leg			68.5			67.4			66.9		66.5			67.3
Loin			68.7			68.6			67.8		67.0			68.0
Chops			69.0			68.5			68.1		67.1			68.2

(a) Average of weekly prices, 1972.

(b) Eggs, 24 oz prior to July 1972. One gram = 0.0353 oz approx.

(c) Price for two 1-pint bottles.

(d) With fillet; T-bone without fillet prior to June quarter 1972.

No. 34—Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Perth: Annual Averages

(Cents)

Commodity	Unit	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
GROCERIES						
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	19.0	19.8	21.0	21.4	22.8
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	15.3	16.0	16.1	16.8	17.4
" self-raising		18.6	19.6	19.4	20.5	21.1
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkt	30.6	29.5	28.7	30.4	32.4
Sugar	4 lb pkt	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.0	40.0
Rice	1 lb pkt	14.5	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.9
Jam, plum	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	29.4	30.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
" apricot		n.a.	n.a.	36.0	38.2	39.9
Oats, rolled	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkt	24.1	27.2	27.7	29.7	30.7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	32.5	33.9	35.4	36.4	36.6
Pears, canned		32.5	33.8	35.4	35.8	35.3
Potatoes	7 lb	42.6	42.1	47.2	51.3	51.0
Onions, brown	1 lb	11.1	8.0	10.7	12.1	10.3
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	31.9	32.7	34.6	35.8	36.0
DAIRY PRODUCE						
Butter	lb	49.9	52.2	53.2	54.3	55.5
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	24.9	24.8	24.5	25.7	27.7
Eggs, 55 grams (a)	dozen	65.3	66.1	66.1	66.0	63.9
Bacon, rashers, prepacked	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	43.7	44.2	44.1	45.0	44.8
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	21.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
" evaporated	$14\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin	n.a.	17.1	17.5	18.0	19.5
" fresh, bottled, delivered	quart (b)	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.8	23.3
MEAT						
Beef (fresh)—						
Sirloin	lb	61.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rib (without bone)	"	54.0	54.2	57.0	57.2	60.4
Steak, rump	"	96.8	101.2	113.4	119.5	123.0
" T-bone (c)	"	n.a.	81.6	89.7	95.9	103.1
" chuck	"	56.0	57.3	62.2	63.7	64.7
Sausages	"	24.3	24.8	26.2	26.9	25.1
Beef (corned)—						
Silverside	"	56.8	58.8	63.5	66.6	69.0
Brisket	"	44.6	44.6	47.6	46.8	47.0
Mutton (fresh)—						
Leg	"	32.6	31.9	33.6	32.8	35.6
Forequarter	"	20.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chops, loin	"	28.5	27.1	28.9	27.7	29.7
" leg	"	31.1	28.9	30.1	29.5	32.9
" forequarter	"	n.a.	23.0	24.4	23.6	24.2
Lamb (fresh) —						
Leg	"	48.4	49.8	52.1	49.2	53.3
Forequarter	"	30.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chops, loin	"	48.3	50.1	52.7	47.6	54.9
" leg	"	49.0	50.6	53.8	50.3	56.6
" forequarter	"	n.a.	42.9	45.1	41.4	46.8
Pork (fresh)—						
Leg	"	63.8	64.1	65.3	66.9	67.3
Loin	"	64.4	64.8	65.7	67.4	68.0
Chops	"	64.3	64.7	65.5	68.1	68.2

n.a. denotes 'not available'.

(a) Eggs, 24 oz prior to July 1972. One gram = 0.0353 oz approx.

(b) Price for two 1-pint bottles.

(c) With fillet; T-bone without fillet prior to June quarter 1972.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

(See letterpress on pages 33-4.)

No. 35—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

Group Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

Year	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
PERTH												
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.3	104.5	103.5	105.8	101.6	105.3	101.3	103.3	101.4	103.0	103.5	104.0
1968-69	102.8	106.5	106.2	107.5	106.2	107.3	102.7	105.2	101.1	107.1	104.7	105.9
1969-70	105.3	109.1	111.4	111.1	110.8	118.4	108.1	115.1	102.6	109.4	107.7	110.3
1970-71	110.6	113.8	118.5	115.5	115.5	115.4	109.0	115.5	102.8	109.8	110.2	113.9
1971-72	117.2	121.9	129.5	121.3	128.8	119.7	114.6	120.7	107.5	110.6	117.7	121.1

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED (b)

1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	101.6	102.8	103.6	103.0	101.9	103.9	101.7	103.3	100.0	101.7	102.9	102.7
1968-69	103.8	107.0	107.8	108.6	104.8	106.3	102.0	105.2	99.7	103.0	104.5	106.3
1969-70	107.1	112.6	112.4	113.5	110.0	111.8	108.7	115.8	102.2	105.1	107.4	110.9
1970-71	113.4	121.8	118.0	118.5	115.0	112.4	113.6	115.0	103.8	109.4	111.0	115.7
1971-72	121.2	132.0	124.5	124.8	127.9	118.5	122.6	120.2	107.4	116.9	116.4	122.7

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

(b) Weighted average.

No. 36—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

'All Groups' Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Year	State capital city						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

No. 37—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building Group Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

Year	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components (c)	All groups
PERTH												
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	100.6	104.3	103.0	104.1	101.7	99.7	105.7	101.7	102.7	100.9	101.4	102.0
1968-69	101.4	108.1	106.2	108.0	104.2	101.8	106.4	103.4	103.9	102.1	107.5	104.7
1969-70	102.8	111.3	111.4	111.3	107.1	102.6	127.0	110.8	107.8	112.2	111.5	108.9
1970-71	107.0	118.3	119.0	115.4	112.9	105.8	117.4	112.7	111.8	110.9	118.7	113.3
1971-72	113.6	119.8	128.8	119.6	125.1	115.0	114.4	118.3	119.2	114.7	127.3	121.3

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED (d)

1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	101.5	102.2	103.7	103.0	102.3	101.4	105.9	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.4	102.2
1968-69	103.5	106.8	108.2	107.2	106.1	103.9	106.8	103.3	103.2	102.1	107.7	105.6
1969-70	106.9	111.7	112.6	111.2	110.1	107.4	126.3	113.7	105.8	112.2	111.8	110.5
1970-71	113.0	118.0	118.6	117.0	115.8	113.0	121.4	121.3	110.3	110.9	119.0	115.5
1971-72	120.6	126.1	124.2	123.4	125.4	119.3	120.6	134.3	116.9	114.7	127.7	123.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) Based on Sydney and Melbourne prices. (c) In the main based on Sydney and Melbourne prices. (d) Weighted average.

No. 38—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building

'All Groups' Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Year	State capital city						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968-69	106.5	105.1	105.0	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1969-70	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5
1970-71	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5
1971-72	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

No. 39—Industrial Disputes; Wage Rates; Unemployment Benefit

Year	Industrial disputes (a)				State basic wage per week (b)		Minimum wage rate index numbers (c)		Unemployment benefit (d)
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (e)	Working days lost (man-days)		Perth (f)		Adult males (g)		
			Number	Average per worker involved	Adult males	Adult females	Weekly	Hourly	Persons on benefit (h)
		'000	'000		\$	\$			
1913	9	1.0	12.5	12.92					
1914	18	4.4	124.2	28.16					
1915	6	0.6	4.1	6.30					
1916	24	9.1	102.1	11.22					
1917	23	2.9	102.3	34.70					
1918	22	4.8	22.4	4.67					
1919	20	10.0	348.7	34.96	(i)	(i)			
1920	45	12.0	166.6	13.87					
1921	12	12.1	145.1	12.03					
1922	8	0.8	43.5	53.94					
1923	6	4.0	72.3	18.04					
1924	13	3.5	66.7	19.08					
1925	10	4.1	98.9	23.93			(j)	(j)	
1926	9	0.6	9.1	15.11	8.50	4.59			
1927	20	3.4	23.8	7.02	8.50	4.59			
1928	11	2.5	54.9	21.72	8.50	4.59			(j)
1929	4	0.9	2.7	3.05	8.70	4.70			
1930	2	0.5	27.1	57.85	8.60	4.64			
1931	13	3.9	24.0	6.12	7.35	3.97			
1932	8	2.7	11.1	4.16	7.05	3.81			
1933	10	3.9	16.9	4.31	6.92	3.74			
1934	10	3.5	17.8	5.11	7.10	3.83			
1935	11	3.6	72.0	19.98	7.05	3.81			
1936	19	4.7	32.4	6.87	7.38	3.98			
1937	12	1.7	14.4	8.65	7.49	4.04			
1938	7	3.6	43.8	12.01	8.11	4.38			
1939	7	1.3	14.1	11.25	8.22	4.43	35.6	32.0	
1940	4	3.0	7.4	2.44	8.53	4.61	36.8	33.1	
1941	3	0.3	0.8	2.79	9.04	4.88	39.0	35.4	
1942	8	1.8	8.9	4.89	9.78	5.28	47.5	37.6	
1943	10	2.5	38.4	15.11	10.11	5.46	42.8	38.8	
1944	30	11.0	90.0	8.16	9.99	5.39	42.6	38.6	
1945	16	3.8	32.5	8.55	10.01	5.41	42.6	38.7	
1946	11	6.4	69.6	10.94	10.21	5.51	43.6	39.5	
1947	7	1.8	6.1	3.44	11.08	5.98	48.4	44.1	422
1948	9	2.4	7.8	3.33	12.16	6.57	53.9	53.9	1,095
1949	16	5.7	26.3	4.64	13.59	7.34	59.6	59.7	409
1950	15	2.0	5.7	2.93	16.65	9.41	71.0	71.1	126
1951	10	4.2	5.1	1.22	20.57	13.37	85.5	85.7	267
1952	21	19.2	127.8	6.67	23.85	15.50	97.5	97.7	60
1953	11	3.7	5.0	1.36	24.65	16.02	100.4	100.7	57
1954	15	5.5	21.7	3.94	24.65	16.02	101.7	101.9	844
1955	16	9.8	9.6	0.97	25.24	16.41	106.3	106.6	427
1956	14	11.1	31.9	2.87	26.52	17.23	110.8	111.0	157
1957	14	5.4	3.1	0.57	27.28	17.72	113.9	114.1	473
1958	20	11.0	3.0	0.27	27.34	17.78	114.7	114.9	1,940
1959	20	11.2	11.2	1.00	28.15	18.30	120.7	120.8	2,330
1960	43	25.7	27.3	1.06	29.46	22.09	126.8	127.1	2,852
1961	22	9.7	23.2	2.40	29.88	22.41	128.8	129.0	2,512
1962	28	8.4	6.3	0.75	29.88	22.41	129.5	129.7	1,154
1963	28	42.6	32.0	0.75	30.15	22.61	132.8	133.0	2,932
1964	26	6.2	7.1	1.16	31.12	23.34	137.5	137.6	2,674
1965	33	12.6	10.0	0.79	31.96	23.97	143.4	143.5	2,677
1966	25	2.9	6.2	2.17	33.50	25.13	153.6	153.8	1,679
1967	26	5.1	6.0	1.18	(k)	(k)	159.6	159.9	785
1968	70	18.7	21.8	1.16	35.45	27.08	169.0	168.7	718
1969	104	59.1	101.4	1.72	36.45	27.88	179.5	179.3	608
1970	125	46.5	141.1	3.03	38.45	29.40	*198.2	*198.0	524
1971	132	35.8	69.4	1.94	39.45	30.90	(l) 219.4*	(l) 219.4*	474
1972	105	28.3	94.6	3.34	40.45	32.40	(l) 232.0	(l) 231.7	872

(a) Excludes disputes involving cessation of work of less than 10 man-days. Details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years. (b) At 31 December. (c) End of December. Base: weighted average wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100. (d) Payment commenced 1 July 1945. (e) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at an establishment where a stoppage occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (f) The rates shown for 1964 and later apply uniformly throughout the State. (g) Excludes workers in rural industry. (h) Year ended 30 June; average number of persons on benefit at end of each week. (i) The first State basic wage operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1926. (j) Not available. (k) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 until 22 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wage. (l) Preliminary; subject to revision. * Revised.

No. 40—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims (a)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost—non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total (weeks)	Average per accident (weeks)	Fatal accidents (\$'000)	Non-fatal accident (\$'000)	Total (\$'000)	Average per non-fatal accident (\$)
TIME LOST: ONE DAY OR MORE								
1961-62	25	23,476	60,307	2.6	120	2,760	2,880	118
1962-63	34	26,425	65,671	2.5	150	3,048	3,198	115
1963-64	28	25,894	64,718	2.5	117	3,055	3,171	118
1964-65	32	25,711	61,920	2.4	161	2,991	3,152	116
1965-66	31	26,908	65,553	2.4	214	3,477	3,692	129
1966-67	21	27,003	61,777	2.3	85	3,376	3,461	125
1967-68	18	25,876	62,444	2.4	80	3,596	3,676	139
1968-69	28	26,475	59,575	2.3	158	3,635	3,793	137
1969-70	36	27,021	60,334	2.2	267	3,976	4,243	147
1970-71	40	29,657	75,022	2.5	239	5,088	5,327	172
1971-72	28	29,201	74,972	2.6	180	5,545	5,725	190

TIME LOST: ONE WEEK OR MORE

1961-62	25	13,395	54,951	4.1	120	2,524	2,644	188
1962-63	34	14,955	59,989	4.0	150	2,703	2,853	181
1963-64	28	14,257	59,039	4.1	117	2,756	2,873	193
1964-65	32	13,903	56,095	4.0	161	2,723	2,884	196
1965-66	31	14,548	59,403	4.1	214	3,189	3,403	219
1966-67	21	14,323	55,506	3.9	85	3,071	3,156	214
1967-68	18	13,812	56,469	4.1	80	3,287	3,367	238
1968-69	28	13,859	53,436	3.9	158	3,310	3,468	239
1969-70	36	13,997	54,087	3.9	267	3,618	3,884	258
1970-71	40	15,555	68,206	4.4	239	4,653	4,892	299
1971-72	28	15,773	68,324	4.3	180	5,075	5,255	322

(a) See letterpress *Industrial Accidents* on page 27.No. 41—Consumer Price Index (a)
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year (b)	Group index numbers—Perth (Metropolitan Area)					Combined index (all groups)—Capital Cities						
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	Perth	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Hobart	Six capital cities (c)
1949	38.4	50.6	36.1	60.4	45.4	44.0	44.4	43.3	43.1	45.0	43.0	43.9
1950	42.5	58.3	38.2	64.6	46.6	48.0	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	45.8	47.6
1951	48.8	66.7	42.9	71.0	50.4	53.9	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	51.9	53.8
1952	60.8	80.8	50.2	84.2	60.8	65.6	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	64.0	65.9
1953	69.7	84.8	57.6	90.9	67.1	72.5	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	70.9	72.1
1954	74.0	84.8	62.0	92.7	66.8	74.6	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.4	73.5
1955	76.1	84.9	68.6	92.8	66.8	76.3	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	74.3	74.0
1956	77.4	86.0	71.3	92.7	70.8	78.3	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.1	77.0
1957	80.9	87.4	71.1	95.0	78.5	81.8	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	82.8	81.5
1958	79.7	89.6	72.5	96.0	79.4	82.4	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.9	82.3
1959	80.3	90.8	75.0	96.3	79.6	83.2	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	84.1	83.6
1960	82.5	91.7	76.9	97.3	81.1	84.8	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	85.6	85.7
1961	86.7	93.9	81.6	97.5	84.0	87.9	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	90.3	89.2
1962	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	90.7	89.6
1963	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	90.7	89.8
1964	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	91.7	90.6
1965	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.1	92.6	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	94.6	94.0
1966	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	98.0	97.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	104.6	103.3
1969	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	106.1	106.0
1970	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	*108.2	*108.5	109.4
1971	112.5	112.3	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	112.6	114.6
1972	116.4	118.9	133.7	112.7	124.5	120.7	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	119.9	122.4

(a) The index numbers shown are so designed as to measure periodically the movement in retail prices of the specified groups of items in each capital city individually. They do not provide a measure of differences in absolute price level as between capital cities, nor of comparative costs of the groups of items. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Weighted average.

* Revised.

Issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician,
1-3 St George's Terrace, Perth.

PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

Title of publication	Latest issue at 30 June 1973	Month of issue	Price	
			Excluding postage	Including postage (a)
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK	No. 11, 1972	Oct. 1972	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.45 (b)
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK (c)	No. 54, 1972	Sept. 1972	0.20	0.27
QUARTERLY STATISTICAL ABSTRACT	Mar. 1973	Apr. 1973	0.20	0.27
STATISTICS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Annual):				
Building and Housing (c)	1970-71	Sept. 1972	0.30	0.37
Demography (c)	1970	Jan. 1973	0.40	0.52
Finance	1970-71	Aug. 1972	0.40	0.47
Labour and Prices	1971	Sept. 1972	0.60	0.67
Local Government (c)	1970-71	Apr. 1973	0.50	0.57
Non-Rural Primary Industries	1970-71	Apr. 1973	0.20	0.27
Rural Industries (c)	1970-71	Mar. 1973	1.10	1.34
Social Statistics (c)	1971	Feb. 1973	0.30	0.42
Summary from 1829	1829-1971	Sept. 1972	0.20	0.27
Trade (overseas and interstate)	1971-72	Mar. 1973	1.40	1.75 (d)
Transport and Communication	1969-70 and 1970-71	Mar. 1973	0.30	0.37
ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (Annual) (c)	1973	Feb. 1973	0.50	0.68

(a) Within Australia and to Christmas Island, Cocos Island, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Nauru and Papua-New Guinea. (b) Within 30 miles of the General Post Office, Perth. Elsewhere in Western Australia, postage is 55 cents; to other States and Territories, 61 cents. (c) Includes statistics for individual local government areas. (d) Within 30 miles of the General Post Office, Perth. Elsewhere in Western Australia and to Cocos Island and Christmas Island, postage is 45 cents; to South Australia and Northern Territory, 65 cents; to Victoria, 75 cents; elsewhere in Australia, etc., 85 cents.

MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS

(Available free of charge on application)

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 30 June 1973	Month of issue
ACCIDENTS—			
Industrial Accidents	Annually	1971-72	Dec. 1972
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1973	June 1973
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties (a)	Annually	1971	Aug. 1972
BUILDING—			
Building Operations (a)	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1973	June 1973
Building Permits and Approvals (a)	Monthly	May 1973	June 1973
Number of New Houses and Flats (preliminary estimates)	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1973	May 1973
EMPLOYMENT—			
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	Annually	June 1966 to June 1972	Sept. 1972
FINANCE—			
Fire, Marine and General Insurance Statistics	Annually	1971-72	Jan. 1973
Local Government Finance Statistics	Annually	1970-71	Oct. 1972
Local Government Revenue and Expenditure: Budget Estimates (a)	Annually	1972-73	Nov. 1972
MOTOR VEHICLES—			
Motor Vehicle Registrations	Monthly	May 1973	June 1973
Motor Vehicle Registrations (a)	Annually	1969	Aug. 1970

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STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—*continued*MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS—*continued*

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 30 June 1973	Month of issue
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—			
Divorce	Annually	1972	June 1973
Hospital In-Patient Statistics (†)	Annually	1971	Aug. 1972
Intercensal Changes in Population (a)	Irregular	1961–1966	June 1968
Population and Occupied Dwellings: Censuses, 1911 to 1966 (a)	Irregular	1911 to 1966	Feb. 1968
Population, Dwellings and Vital Statistics (Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions) (a)	Annually	1971 and 1972	Jan. 1973
Projections of the Population	Irregular	1967 to 1976	Feb. 1969
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—			
Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics (general summary)	Annually	1971–72	Nov. 1972
Agricultural Census: Principal Statistics (preliminary statement)	Annually	1972–73	May 1973
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores	Monthly	May 1973	June 1973
Artificial Fertiliser Used on Rural Holdings (a)	Annually	1971–72	Dec. 1972
Bee Keeping Statistics	Annually	1971–72	Nov. 1972
Catch of Fish and Crustaceans	Monthly	Oct. 1972	June 1973
Cattle and Pigs (a)	Annually	1972	Sept. 1972
Cereal Crop Forecast	Annually	1972–73	Oct. 1972
Chicks Hatched and Poultry Slaughtered	Monthly	Mar. 1973	May 1973
Ewe Matings for Lambing	Triennially	1969 and 1970	Feb. 1971
Fisheries	Annually	1970–71	Aug. 1972
Fruit (a)	Annually	1971–72	Jan. 1973
Grain and Other Crops and Cereal Varieties (a)	Annually	1971–72	Dec. 1972
Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings (a)	Triennially	1970	Mar. 1971
Hay, Green Feed and Silage (a)	Annually	1971–72	Jan. 1973
Irrigation (a)	Annually	1971–72	Jan. 1973
Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Produced	Annually	1971–72	Dec. 1972
Machinery on Rural Holdings (a)	Annually	1972	Dec. 1972
Mineral Exploration	Annually	1971–72	Apr. 1973
Nursery and Flower Production Statistics (†)	Annually	1971–72	Feb. 1973
Pasture Seed (a)	Annually	1971–72	Jan. 1973
Rock Lobsters Held in Cold Stores and Exported	Monthly	May 1973	June 1973
Rural Land Utilisation (a)	Annually	1971–72	Jan. 1973
Sheep, Lambing and Wool Clip (a)	Annually	1971–72	Sept. 1972
Tractors on Rural Holdings (a)	Triennially	1969	Mar. 1970
Value of Primary Production (excluding Mining and Quarrying) (preliminary statement)	Annually	1971–72	Dec. 1972
Vegetables (a)	Annually	1971–72	Jan. 1973
Wheat for Grain (a)	Annually	1971–72	Aug. 1972
SECONDARY PRODUCTION—			
Economic Censuses—Manufacturing Establishments and Electricity and Gas Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class (†)	Annually	1968–69 and 1969–70	Jan. 1973
Economic Censuses—Manufacturing Establishments: Industry, Area and Commodity Data (†)	Annually	1968–69	June 1973
Economic Censuses—Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data classified by Industry and Employment Size (†)	Annually	1968–69	June 1973
TRADE (EXTERNAL)—			
External Trade (Overseas and Interstate)	Annually	1970–71	Dec. 1971
Interstate Trade	Annually	1971–72	Oct. 1972
Quarterly Summary of Overseas Trade Statistics	Quarterly	To Mar. 1973	June 1973
TRADE (INTERNAL)—			
Wholesale Sales and Stocks of Wine and Brandy	Annually	1970–71 and 1971–72	Oct. 1972
GENERAL—			
Monthly Statistical Summary	Monthly	June 1973	June 1973

(a) Includes statistics for individual local government areas. (†) New issue.

NOTE. In addition to the preceding publications, a number of bulletins which deal exclusively with this State are produced by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra who also issues many publications which contain particulars for Western Australia as a component of Australian totals. A complete list of all publications currently issued by the Central and the various State Offices of this Bureau appears in 'Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics' issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, copies of which are available free of charge from the Western Australian Office at the address shown on page 43.

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